The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 306. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Dec. 1915.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	..
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 2-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
...a Maru	K. Itsuno.	6285	15th Dec.	26th. Dec.
...bo Maru	O. Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	31st. Dec.
T...ima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	24th Dec.
...shika Maru	Naguchi.	4548	30th. Dec.	11th. Jan. 1 &
...da Maru	....	6712	13th. Jan.	19th. Jan.
...on Maru	Y. Nomura	5463	17th. Jan.	28th. Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA

FOR THE FINEST DISPLAY OF X'MAS AND NEW YEAR NOVELTIES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES Apply to E. F. HALLIWELL. General Insurance Agent, "BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 25th December,

CHAKDARA, 3,080 Sat. 26th Dec.

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 28th Dec. 11 a.m.,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Sat. 26th December, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3,360 tons, about 24th December, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

24th December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.19
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,388	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	6,722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 26th April.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	672
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool		924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 294

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

GIFTS FOR MEN

A piece of Gift-Jewellery given to a lady always remains an intimate and most treasured possession. Its sentimental value gives it lasting life in the thought of the wearer, and every body knows that what is of little use becomes naturally a stale gift. A Necklace, a Bracelet, a Ring, Earrings, Armlets, Pendants apart from articles in silver of Home-value will all find special favour but more so when the article carries distinctiveness and exquisite daintiness to make a favourite or a wearable ornament always. This refers to

GIFTS FOR LADIES

What about Gifts for men? It is not often that special announcements are possible with regard to any attention being given to or changes devoted to designs of small Knick-knacks or requirements of daily life as demanded by the male sex. On this occasion, however, we will venture to announce that we can meet demands from our present stock in quite a variety of suitable gifts. If you can afford to be extravagant, your selection will doubtless rest on something in gold and in which metal our stock will suggest many ideas. We would mention that if the gift-receiver is a busy man, MORDAN'S gold and silver PENCIL CASES, POCKET PENKNIVES, TABLE SILVER-MOUNTED APPOINTMENT SLATES, CALENDARS and Silver INKSTANDS will come in for consideration in view of the variety we are showing. There are ideas also in articles of personal adornment like SCARF PINS, SAFETY PINS, Complete TIE SETS (2 Tie supports, 2 Safeties and Scarf clip). There is, however, nothing more appreciated than a pair of SLEEVE LINKS—not the hollow reply to the demand for "something cheaper"—but the solid links which will wear a lifetime, SLEEVE LINKS on which the wearer's monogram or crest can be engraved. VEST BUTTONS will also form an attraction for many. For the economical we can supply many of the foregoing in silver.

For the SMOKER we can offer splendid value in CIGARETTE CASES in many fancies and in Gold and Silver, TOBACCO BOXES, CIGAR CASES, HOLDERS and MATCH BOXES.

For those in Military service, Volunteers and Cycle Motorists a SANDWICH BOX or a POCKET SPIRIT FLASK would be items of appreciation. Then there are selections from what may be termed HOME WANTS like PHOTO FRAMES, CLOCKS and WATCHES, HAIR BRUSH SETS, CIGAR and CIGARETTE BOXES, TABLE CIGAR LIGHTERS, ASH TRAYS &c., &c.

Finally THE CAMERA. What better attraction for outdoor amusement for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS? We can show you cameras with lenses which are unapproached by the those of any other make in the world.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,793
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion and every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80. Esplanade Road. 832.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

WANTED, by highly experienced FRENCH TEACHER (specialist,) permanent post in School or College, in Bombay or Mofussil. Apply to Box No. 1114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4833

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER for first class hotel. Eurasian or person with no previous experience need not apply. Send testimonials to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4814

WANTED DANCING PUPILS.—Private lessons given, or Class tuition, proficiency guaranteed. Practice dances arranged. For terms apply to Box No. 1109 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4804

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE for the post of a HEAD-MASTER and Graduates for the NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Nadiad. State 2nd language and terms. Apply before 31st December, 1914. 4819

WANTED some really first class Press Readers. Three, four, or five Rupees per day, according to qualifications. Juniors need not apply.
SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing India, Delhi. 3059

WANTED 2 GRADUATES on Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 with science as Voluntary subjects to bbe preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to,
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice-President, E. M. High School,
4840 Kaira.

BOARD—RESIDENCE with English married couple. Double-bed room with bath room attached, flat in excellent central position, very airy and comfortable, suit two gentlemen or married couple, immediate entrance. Apply to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049.

WANTED. A FEMALE L. M. S. (unmarried) to work as House Surgeon, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala. Permanent post. Pay Rs. 100 rising to 200. Free house and carriage.
Apply to MEDICAL ADVISOR, Patiala State. Copies of certificates will not be returned. 3080

WANTED.—A FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON for the BHAVNAGAR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 per mensem. The services are pensionable, and leave, etc., are according to State Rules almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials to
DR. P. DEB, M.B.C.M., (Edinburg),
Chief Medical Officer,
Bhavnagar State,
4845 Bhavnagar.

WANTED good men to work as DRIVERS on Steam Ploughing Engines in Gujrat and Karnatic on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. The posts are temporary with prospects of being confirmed in near future.
Men having previous experience are preferred. Testimonials if any should be attached to the application which should be addressed to "The AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, Bombay Presidency, Poona."
(Sd.) W. M. SCHUTTE,
Agricultural Engineer,
4842 Bombay Presidency, Poona.

WANTED the services of retired VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for duty with Supply and Transport Corps during present war. Applicants will not be enrolled or attested, nor liable to go on Field Service. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to pension they may be drawing and compensation for dearness of provisions, or compensation in lieu of rations. Applicants should state age, and where employed before retirement and be accompanied by certificate of physical fitness for duty in Cantonments.
Apply to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 3090

WANTED.

WANTED:—2 SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply F. W. RODGERS & Co., Chemists, Byculla. 4847

WANTED UNDERGRADUATE fluent in English, knowing also Gymnastics and Music, as teacher at home to Boy, III Standard. Apply to J. C. Mistree, Albert Lodge, Andheri. 4837.

WANTED A HEAD MASTER and MANAGER for the NHAVA FREE SCHOOLS and ORPHANAGE in the Harbour, free quarters. Apply ESTATE MANAGER, Bombay, Nhava-Temporary Office, Abdul Reheman Street. 4824.

WANTED—For the Mussoorie Municipality an active and energetic European Toll and Tax Inspector (single man preferred), salary Rs. 125 per mensem with Rs. 25 Horse allowance and free quarters. Must be able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials up to 9th January 1915, to THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEER, Municipal Board, Mussoorie. 3091

FOR SALE.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS a superb collection. Rare opportunity at MORENAS AND CO., Medows Street.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE, of Furniture by Wimbridge, Piano, Glass and Crockery &c. The property of the Hon. Sir R. Lamb, No. 20, Queen's Gardens, Poona on the 30th December 1914, at 12 noon by Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and CO, Poona.

FOR SALE BROWN AUSTRALIAN MARE 15 hands. Prize Winner. Hunter and lady's hack. Splendid jumper. Regularly hunted for two seasons. Apply to.
MAJOR NOVIS,
4817 Datoobhoy Mansion, Bombay.

A Confidential Bay Waler Gelding broken to Harness and Saddle, upto weight, Rs. 800, also one Canoe-shaped victoria in good condition, Rs. 750 near offers accepted. Apply to—
VETERINARY SURGEON-IN-CHARGE,
Wellington Mews,
4799 Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—3½ H. P. HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE with Milford Sidecar, Speedometer, Lucas horn, lamp, mirror, tools and bags, leather case carrier, very little used in excellent condition. Cost Rs. 1,450, will sell for Rs. 1,100 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 1108 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4803

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poona. 3040

TO BE LET

LOWER COLABA. Gun Carriage street. Suitable to Christians. Rent Rs. 20. Apply to KELLY & Co. Taj Building, Hornby Road. 4832.

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.
Telephone No. 2550.
416

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME, No. 40.

SCHEME for POLICE ACCOMMODATION near Byculla Bridge on land situate at the junction of Hansraj and Love Lanes within the area known as Tarwaree Section of the Municipal Ward E.
Pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.
The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 16,618 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—
(a) On or towards the North by Love Lane.
(b) On or towards the East by a portion of Love Lane and by property bearing New Survey No. 3678.
(c) On or towards the South by property bearing New Survey No. 3672 and
(d) On or towards the West by Hansraj Lane.
The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme, a map (being plan No. 187 dated 11th November 1914) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.
Dated this 9th day of December, 1914.
G. W. HATCH,
4753 Chairman of the Board.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of GULAMALLY AHMED of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan a merchant residing at Jail Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
FATMABAI daughter of WALJI PEERMAHOMED of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Jail Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B MALABARI,
The 17th day of December, 1914.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
4835 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAGHOWJI JETHA late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a muccadum. Deceased.
HIRJI RAGHOWJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a servant in the employ of Purshotumdas Mangaldas the son of the said deceased residing at Dana Bunder outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of December, 1914.
Messrs. POCHA AND CO.
4836 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DWARKADAS CHHAGANLAL the late Mahwa in the Territories of H. H. The Maharaja of Bhownagar Hindu Inhabitant. .....Deceased.
JUGJIWANDAS DWARKADAS of Mahwa in the Territories of H. H. The Maharaja of Bhownagar but temporarily residing at Bombay at Parel without the Fort Hindu Inhabitant a merchant. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 19th day of December, 1914.
Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4846

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 367 of 1914.
Re TALAKCHAND JEVERCHAND SHA of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Marwadi Bazar Mumbadevi, a Jeweller: an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th February, 1915, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1914.
R. B. PATEL.
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 23rd December, 1914.
4851

NOTICE.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd., will be open for business as usual on SATURDAY, December 26th, and SATURDAY January, 2nd, for the convenience of their regular customers and mail passengers. 4834

THE ARMY & NAVY CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster London, S. W.
FRIDAY, the 25th instant being a Public Holiday, the Bombay Branch of the Society will be closed on that day. 4831

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 581.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS LANDS AT BIRWADA VILLAGE IN DEOGAD TALUKA AND AT KIRLOSI, in MALWAN TALUKA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Husein Mahomed Nensi, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th JANUARY, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent, in his following lands:—
DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AT BIRWADA IN DEOGAD TALUKA.
(1) Landed property admeasuring 4 goonthas, in Falni No. 1 of Survey No. 62, near the Fali of Densu Shri Deo Gango, situated at Birwada Village in Deogad Taluka.
(2) Property admeasuring one acre and twenty-six goonthas.
(3) Property admeasuring 5 goonthas in Falni No. 15 of Survey No. 302 in Birwada Village.
(4) Property admeasuring 10 goonthas in Falni No. 8 of Survey No. 59.
DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AT KIRLOSI IN MALWAN TALUKA.
(1) Property admeasuring 36 goonthas in Falni No. 1, Survey No. 140 in Kirlosi Village.
(2) Property admeasuring 3 acres and 27 goonthas in Falni No. 5, Survey No. 140.
(3) Property admeasuring 200 acres and 11¼ goonthas in several Survey Nos.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF AN INSOLVENT, SUCH AS DRY GINGER, DRY COCOANUT PIECES, FODDER, WEIGHING SCALE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Sakoor, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th JANUARY, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Katha Bazar, Mandvi, all the stock-in-trade of the said Insolvent, such as—
A large lot of dry ginger, dry cocoanut pieces, and a large lot of dry cocoanuts, stored in a godown, fodder, weighing scale, gadlas, takias, mehta box, copying press, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL
FANCY DRESS DANCE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
G. I. P. RAILWAY, BYCULLA,
will take place on
December 31st, 1914.
Members Free—Friends requiring invitation may apply to W. H. Cook, Honorary Secretary, Byculla M. I.
A charge will be made at the door for late admittance.

RUPEE FISH POND.

XMAS EVE TO NEW YEAR DAY.

A VARIETY OF
Gold, Silver and Electro-plated Articles of Excellent Value for a Rupee.
EACH DIP SUCCESSFUL.
GENUINE UNDERTAKING: NO FRAUD.
Trial Solicited.
A String Band will attend daily.

J. JAMES & Co.,
69, Medows Street, Fort.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.
Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

3 PERFORMANCES 3
At 4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

HOW TO SPEND XMAS!

WE SOLVE THE PROBLEM WITH A REALLY BRIGHT PROGRAMME
THIS EVENING AT 8-30 p. m.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
COL. PARKE, OFFICERS & MEN OF THE 7th HANTS REGT.

MISS ADDIE LENNARD.

Late of the Bandmann Opera Co., and one of the biggest successes the Excelsior has ever secured—Charming comedienne and dainty dancer, to say nothing of her lightning changes of costume, including her famous Clown Song.

WIFFLES' LUCKY ESCAPE.

An ideal two-part comedy for Xmas showing the famous comedian at his very best.

EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS.

Well up to the Excelsior standard, which is higher than anywhere else in India. A splendid film of the Indian troops and a collection of incidents from the War zones.

MISS NORAH MOORE.

The well-known Prima Donna from the Leading English Concerts. The Lady with the Patriotic voice and the Patriotic Songs.

TO-DAY AT 4-30.

Special show for the "Kiddies." Handsome Toys from Evans Fraser's Toy Dept. Specially selected.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A Magnificent Play in Three Parts
Adapted from Wilkie Collins' Famous Book
"THE DEAD SECRET."

A wonderful demonstration in the possibilities of the motion-picture camera.

THE PERFECTION OF TRICK PHOTOGRAPHY.

Miss Leonard, the leading actress, plays two characters, mother and daughter, and in many scenes both characters meet and play opposite each other.

WEIRDLY FASCINATING SCENES

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS Gives all the Latest New in pictures from the Battlefields.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-45.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session, Ladies only ,, (There will be no Practice Sessions on 24, 25 & 26 Dec.) 8 to 9 a. m. 9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Evening Session .. .. 6 to 8
Night ,, ... 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SPECIAL CLUB SESSION—EVERY THURSDAY EVENING 6 to 8 WITH BAND.

Thursday ..	24 Dec.	Bank Holidays
Friday ..	25 ,,	Morning Sessions
Saturday ..	26 ,,	9 to 11 with Band
Sunday ..	27 ,,	

There will be no evening session from 6 to 8 on Christmas Day.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR XMAS WEEK.

BOMBAY NNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
PART PROCEEDS
IN AID OF THE WA FUND.
ON THE TERRACE, WELLINGTON EWS. WODEHOUSE ROAD.
MONDAY 28th. TUESDAY 29th. WEDNESDAY 30th. December 1914.
TIME:—9-30 p.m. Each Evening.

By the kind permission of Lt. Col. L. Parke, the Band of the 7th. Hants. Regt. under the Directorship of Mr. Evans, Bandmaster, will be in attendance.

RECORD ENTRIES Including.—

H. C. MELVILLE ..... Champion Middle Weight.
Pte. HARRIS (Formerly YUFA East Surrey) ..... Champion Feather Weight.
14th King's Hussars.
GUNNER STRONG ..... Champion Heavy Weight.
SEAMAN COOPER ..... Royal Navy
Pte. FISHER ..... Royal Marine Light Infy.
Cyclist KUBES, B. V. R. ..... A Local Favourite.

Also a number of Sterling Fighters from THE TERRITORIALS.

Prices of Admission:—Reserved Seats, Rs. 5
Second Seats ,, 3
Third Seats ,, 2
Soldiers in Uniform Half Price to Second and Third Seats.

PLAN AT CALPIN & Co.,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, FORT.
Telegram:—"Centaur Bombay" Telephone, 2150

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 S. T. EVERY NIGHT.

Prof. CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

GILDER TANK, NEAR GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

BEST AND SELECT PROGRAMME

DURING XMAS WEEK.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtan
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Briances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Seremban (f.m.s.	Foochow
Karachi.	Bangkok	Shanghai
Amritsar	Batavia	Tientsin
Delhi	Sourabaya	Tsingtau (North China)
Penang	Saigon	Hankow
Puket	Baiphong	Yokohama
Taiping (F.M.S.)		Kobe
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Share holders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 23.

The storm from the Bay has disappeared after causing local rain in Burma. The unsettled conditions along northwest frontier are somewhat more marked today.

Forecast:—A few falls along Northwest Frontier and a further decrease in Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd December, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared over the whole division. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind but in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now nearly normal; night temperature is below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect everywhere; day temperature is also below normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in northwest India and light cloud has appeared in the extreme north and in Sind and Rajputana. Weather is disturbed also in Persia.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of December. 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-Gulf—						
Bushire	72	0 50.8	77	0.08	?	?
Do. (22nd)	80.1	66 6	87	..	0.36	—0.95
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	77.4	67.1	63	..	2.08	1.27
Do. (22nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	76.3	41.7	69	..	0.30	0.01
Multan	70.3	34.6	79	..	4.14	3.35
Rawalpindi	73.9	39.2	83	..	1.07	0.75
Lahore	76.5	35.5	40	..	0.02	..
Hissar	70.1	35.1	87	..	0.29	—0.28
Ambala	70.9	41.5	72	..	0.33	—0.11
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCES—UNITED	74 6	43.6	54	..	0	—0.27
Agra	72	6 40 4	64	..	0.04	—0.38
Mainpuri	77.2	48 0	48	..	0	—0.29
Jhansi	71 4	43.3	74	..	0	—0.41
Cawnpore	71.4	41.3	74	..	0	—0.57
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	79.1	38 8	48	..	0.52	0.35
Jacobbad	78	59.4	75	..	0.02	—0.10
Karachi	76	0 39 1	50	..	0.49	0.13
Ajmer	78	2 41.2	42	..	0.12	—0.17
Jalpore	79.4	48.6	41	..	0.28	—3.03
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	81.0	45.0	72	..	0.16	0.01
Bhuj	79.8	56.0	75	..	0.09	0.03
Dwarka	77.8	53.9	52	..	0	—0.34
Veraval	83.4	44.9	58	..	0.21	—0.07
Rajkot	80.2	46 8	55	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	84.5	53 9	66	..	0.70	0.56
Surat	83.2	52 0	38	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	84.0	40 0	46	..	0.05	—0.10
Deesa	77.1	39.4	27	..	0.45	0.20
Neemuch	77.4	41.1	52	..	0.85	0.38
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	76 3	37.9	63	..	0	—0.67
Jubbulpore	75.8	50 6	28	..	0	—0.85
Saugor	76.9	40.5	60	..	1.34	0.49
Hoshangabad	79.8	39.2	61	..	0.48	—0.22
Khandwa	81.9	42.3	44	..	0.69	—0 33
Akola	80.1	49.6	37	..	0.70	—0.59
Amra oti	78.6	45.1	59	..	2.44	1.31
Nagpur	78.9	41.0	70	..	0 33	—0 63
Chanda	71.7	48.1	58	..	0.08	—0.67
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	83 9	69.5	69	..	0.18	—0.85
Bombay	86 7	67.1	46	..	0.42	—0.10
Ratnagiri	82.3	67.8	70	..	1.43	0 34
Mormugao	86.9	61.0	87	..	5.67	3.88
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	81 9	44 6	46	..	1.78	1.27
Malegaon	82	1 43.1	38	..	1.66	0.77
Ahmednagar	82.4	46 3	64	..	0.56	—0 42
Poona	80.4	49.4	49	..	2.36	0.85
Sholapur	90.3	47.2	26	..	2.79	1.58
Bijapur	79.4	50.5	76	..	3.77	2.06
Belgaum	80.4	48.9	38	..	1.13	0.48
Aurangabad	78 9	44.7	53	..	0.70	0.04
Nyzamabad (Indur)	80.2	49 2	58	..	0.18	—0.84
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	88.4	68.0	58	..	3.45	0.39
Mangalore	87 8	69.4	87	..	5.83	1.78
Calicat	89.8	74.7	88	..	11.93	4.24
Cochin	84.7	71.2	93	0.14	14.46	—2.21
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85.6	59 2	51	..	0.66	—5.23
Masulipatam	86 2	51 8	30	..	2.67	0 60
Bellary	86.8	60 7	45	..	2.52	—1.59
Guddapah	85.7	62 2	78	..	14.80	—3.25
Madras	84 0	54.2	49	..	1.58	—1.66
Bangalore	78 8	57 2	74	..	2.86	—1.24
Coimbator	89 8	70 9	69	..	4.79	—2 22
Trichinopoly	85.5	71.6	81	..	17.97	—6.57
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. 180—B13.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

XMAS DAY SERVICES,

(Friday 25th Dec.).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—6 a.m., Holy Communion: 7 a.m., Holy Communion 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) Harwood in A flat; Hymns 59, 60, (323, 62, 559), 595 and Carol. Xmas Morning; 6-30 p.m. Even-song and Carols; Canticles—Walmsely in C.; Hymns 59, 60, Carols; Collections for Poor Fund.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati) Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11-15 a.m., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for "League of Mercy." Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; There will be no service in this Church after Christmas until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 9 a..m. Holy Communion (Choral), 11 a.m. Morniug Prayer; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel, 7-0 a.m., Holy Communion plain; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion Choral; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Plain Even song.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort. Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., Hour of service 11 a.m.; offering for Poor Fund.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 23rd December 1914 was 30.188 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 22nd December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	..	29.915 Inches
Temperature of Air	..	76.2 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	67.3 "
Dew Point	..	62.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.642 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could =10)	..	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	83.9 "
Minimum do. do.	..	70.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	..	ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles 106

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	23	4 24	24 6	23	m 10 10	18 11
					9 26a	20 0
Th	24	m 4 12	26 5	24	m 11 8	19 0
		5 9a	24 1		10 26a	21 2
F.	25	m 4 53	25 7	25	m 0 8a	18 11
		6 38a	24 1		11 50a	22 0
S.	26	m 5 38	24 11	26	m 0 58a	18 8
		8 8a	24 6			
SUN	27	m 6 31	24 7	27	m 1 18	22 3
		9 2a	25 5		1 42a	18 4
M.	28	m 7 34	24 6	28	m 2 24	22 0
		9 46a	26 1		2 23a	17 10
Tu.	29	m 8 38	24 7	29	m 3 19	21 8
		m 10 28a	26 11		3 3a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 23 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 8m
" 24 (Thursday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h 8 m
" 25 (Friday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 9m
" 27 (Sunday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 10m
" 28 (Monday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 10m
" 29 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h 11m

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Dec. 2nd 11th 50-6m. p. m.; Last Quarter 10th 5 h; p.m. First New Moon 17th 8h, 5-1m. a. m. hrs, 1-7m. Quarter 24-8 5-4 8m. p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HINDU DIVISION S. S. LEAGUE.

The Hindoo Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade recently started a First Aid Class specially for Fire Brigade members, and the following members have been declared to be successful at the examination held in Marathi by Dr. K. V. Save, L. M. & S:—

Messrs. Sakharam Arjun Parak, Govind Sonu, Balajee Dhuru, Sayed Ismail Sayed Bai, Narayen Raju, Babu Dhaku, Sakharam Pandu, Miyakhan Sardarkhan, Mukund Keshav, Bhiwa Devu, Dattaram Vishram, Alibeg Usman Beg, Bala Ravjee, Dhondu Balajee, Sayed Kasam Sayed Mahomed, Bhagwan Dhondu, Shaikh Raja Shaikh Isuf, Kashiram Ravjee, Mahadu Rama, Govind Soma, Mahadu Gopal, Gujaba Vithoba, Ramchandra Daulat, and Ananta Jiwajee.

The class was conducted by Surgeon Lecturer Dr. S. B. Dharadhar, L.M. & S.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigour? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. 180—19.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following is a list of successful candidates:—

1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 47, 50, 55, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 68, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 86, 88, 91, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 109, 110, 111, 113, 117, 119, 120, 123, 126, 129, 131, 132, 137, 146, 154, 155, 157, 159, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 173, 176, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 197, 198, 200, 202, 203, 207, 208, 210, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 226, 230, 233, 234, 236, 238, 241, 242, 245, 246, 252, 253, 254, 258, 260, 261, 264, 267, 268, 274, 275, 280, 281, 282, 284, 285, 287, 288, 290, 296, 297, 300, 304, 305, 306, 310, 315, 316, 317, 321, 324, 325, 329, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 354, 358, 367, 369, 370, 371, 372, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381, 382, 392, 394, 396, 397, 398, 403, 405, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 417, 418, 421, 425, 431, 432, 435, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 449, 451, 452, 453, 462, 464, 465, 470, 472, 473, 477, 479, 480, 481, 484, 485, 487, 492, 495, 496, 497, 500, 502, 503, 504, 507, 508, 511, 514, 517, 519, 520, 521, 523, 524, 527, 529, 530, 531, 534, 535, 537, 542, 543, 547, 548, 555, 558, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 576, 577, 578, 580, 582, 584, 585, 586, 590, 592, 593, 595, 596, 602, 606, 607, 609, 613, 614, 615, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 625, 626, 627, 630, 631, 633, 635, 638, 640, 642, 643, 645, 649, 652, 653, 654, 661, 666, 669, 670, 671, 673, 674, 677, 681, 682, 684, 685, 687, 691, 692, 696, 697, 706, 707, 710, 711, 715, 717, 719, 722, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 733, 735, 739, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 751, 753, 755, 757, 764, 768, 770, 771, 778, 779, 780, 787, 788, 789, 791, 792, 794, 797, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 816, 819, 821, 822, 824, 826, 827, 829, 832, 838, 840, 841, 843, 844, 845, 847, 849, 850, 857, 865, 866, 867, 869, 873, 877, 880, 882, 884, 886, 889, 891, 892, 895, 898, 900, 902, 904, 905, 906, 907, 912, 916, 918, 920, 924, 933, 935, 936, 938, 940, 941, 944, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 957, 961, 964, 965, 967, 968, 969, 974, 975, 978, 986, 987, 988, 992, 993, 996, 998, 999, 1001, 1006, 1010, 1011, 1013, 1014, 1020, 1023, 1026, 1027, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1043, 1046, 1050, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1066, 1068, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1076, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1085, 1089, 1090, 1092, 1096, 1099, 1102, 1116, 1121, 1122, 1124, 1125, 1127, 1130, 1131, 1133, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1152, 1154, 1155, 1157, 1162, 1164, 1172, 1173, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1181, 1185, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1198, 1199, 1206, 1208, 1209, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1217, 1225, 1226, 1232, 1234, 1239, 1240, 1242, 1246, 1247, 1250, 1251, 1253, 1261, 1262, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1271, 1274, 1277, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1292, 1294, 1295, 1299, 1303, 1304, 1306, 1309, 1311, 1315, 1318, 1323, 1325, 1328, 1331, 1335, 1336, 1340, 1341, 1344, 1347, 1355, 1358, 1360, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1366, 1368, 1372, 1380, 1383, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1392, 1395, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1403, 1408, 1414, 1416, 1422, 1428, 1431, 1437, 1441, 1442, 1447, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1461, 1467, 1469, 1470, 1477, 1479, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1492, 1493, 1495, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1503, 1506, 1512, 1515, 1518, 1520, 1521, 1523, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1533, 1540, 1543, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1550, 1553, 1554 1555, 1557, 1559, 1562, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1575, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1593, 1594, 1598, 1602, 1607, 1608, 1623, 1628, 1637, 1640, 1645, 1649, 1661 1668, 1674, 1675, 1677, 1682, 1683, 1694, 1686 1690, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1703 1703, 1705, 1706, 1710, 1713, 1717, 1718, 1719 1723, 1727, 1731, 1735, 1736, 1738, 1741, 1742 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1752 1754, 1757, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1765, 1766 1772, 1773, 1781, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1793, 1798 1800, 1801, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1812, 1817, 1820 1826, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1835, 1845, 1847, 1849 1853, 1855, 1861, 1862, 1868, 1864, 1869, 1871 1874, 1878, 1883, 1888, 1902, 1903, 1907, 1912 1925, 1926, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1945, 1946 1954, 1956, 1958, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 1973, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2,000 2004, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2013, 2029, 2031, 2032 2034, 2041, 2049, 2050, 2053, 2055, 2060, 2065 2067, 2069, 2081, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2088 2100, 2101, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2129, 2130, 2141 2145, 2152, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2175, 2177 2180, 2187, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2196, 2204, 2205 2207, 2208, 2210, 2212. 2213, 2222, 2224, 2226 2227, 2229, 2234, 2239, 2242, 2245, 2248 2249, 2259, 2270, 2274, 2277, 2280, 2304, 2308, 2386 2423, 2447, 2448, 2462, 2465, 2481, 2484, 2490 2491, 2492, 2494, 2499, 2501, 2505 2506, 2509 2511, 2517, 2518, 2528, 2529, 2537, 2542, 2548 2549, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2560, 2562 2568, 2569, 2570, 2574, 2579, 2581, 2591, 2594 2599, 2600, 2609, 2617, 2626, 2627, 2635, 2639 2642, 2643, 2646, 2653, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660 2663, 2673, 2676, 2678, 2679, 2681, 2682, 2682 2683, 2686, 2691, 2705, 2708, 2712, 2714, 2717 2719, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2728, 2731 2733, 2735, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2752, 2753, 2754 2755, 2760, 2761, 2764, 2767, 2769, 2770, 2771 2772, 2774, 2775, 2777, 2783, 2784, 2786, 2793 2794, 2795, 2797, 2801, 2803, 2808, 2810, 2819 2820, 2823, 2824, 2828, 2829, 2832, 2833, 2834 2836, 2840, 2844, 2849, 2861, 2869, 2872, 2873 2876 2879, 2883, 2890, 2891, 2894, 2905, 2906 2908, 2909, 2910, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2921, 2925 2929, 2932, 2933, 2938, 2940, 2941, 2943, 2948 2953, 2954, 2970, 2971. 2972, 2973. 2974, 2986, 2993, 2998, 3006, 3011. 3022, 3024, 3030, 3037, 3041, 3042, 3055, 3056, 3064, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3081, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3100, 3124, 3126, 3132, 3133, 3136, 3142, 3143, 3145, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3158, 3160, 3163, 3173, 3174, 3177, 3178, 3181, 3201, 3203, 3212, 3213, 3218 3221, 3223, 3224, 3230, 3235, 3243, 3252, 3256, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3176, 3278, 3287, 3291, 3292, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3317, 3327, 3328, 3331, 3335, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3347, 3351, 3352, 3355, 3366, 3370, 3375, 3381, 3388, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3400, 3406, 3408, 3411, 3416, 3422, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3428, 3438, 3439, 3448, 3453, 3457, 3459, 3463, 3464, 3470, 3488, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3501, 3502, 3509, 3511, 3512, 3514, 3518, 3529, 3534, 3549, 3553, 3556, 3557, 3560, 3569, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3592, 3598, 3602, 3628, 3630, 3636, 3638, 3639, 3641, 3644, 3649, 3653, 3656, 3668, 3671, 3672, 3674, 3680, 3689, 3691, 3698, 3704 3727, 3732, 3746, 3751, 3767, 3768, 3779, 3781, 3782, 3814, 3828, 3833, 3838, 3840, 3847, 3850, 3851, 3869, 3888, 3892, 3894, 3911, 3916, 3919, 3924, 3928, 3933, 3937, 3945, 3949, 3960, 3971, 3978, 3981, 3988, 3990, 4003, 4027, 4028, 4041, 4046, 4059, 4061, 4966, 4096, 4114, 4115, 4138, 4146, 4150, 4152, 4157, 4171, 4174, 4181, 4203, 4216, 4222, 4224, 4247, 4248, 4290, 4307, 4322, 4382, 4386, 4391, 4393, 4408, 4409, 4411, 4445, 4448, 4452, 4458, 4460, 4461, 4465, 4468, 4470, 4493, 4497, 4500, 4523, 4537, 4551, 4565, 4576, 4599, 4607, 4619, 4621, 4622, 4626, 4637, 4658, 4661, 4671, 4672, 4675, 4689, 4702, 4714, 4729, 4765, 4777, 4807, 4824, 4826, 4836, 4863, 4872, 4888, 4907, 4908, 4917, 4920, 4938, 4943, 4949, 4960, 4963, 4976, 4977, 4985, 4987, 4992, 4993, 5007, 5011, 5013, 5016, 5020, 5023, 5025, 5031, 5036, 5046, 5048, 5049, 5067, 5074, 5079, 5098, 5100, 5104, 5111, 5124, 5142, 5147, 5165, 5175, 5176, 5181, 5183, 5197, 5198, 5202, 5203, 5213, 5220, 5221, 5238, 5239, 5250, 5256, 5258, 5263, 5270, 5277, 5278, 5280, 5282, 5294, 5299, and 5302.

Scholarships and prizes have been awarded as under:—

No. 85.—The first Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit scholarship, the Ellis prize and the Sir George LeGrand Jacob scholarship.

No. 349.—The second Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit scholarship.

No. 1508.—The Cowasji Jehangir Latin scholarship.

No. 840.—The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy prize.

No. 5067.—The Sir Frank Souter scholarship.

No. 3400.—The Dosabhai Framji Cama scholarship.

No. 1690.—The Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit (First Baronet) scholarship.

Note.—The award of the other scholarships and prizes will be announced later on.

What an Awful Griping!—Some pills make such an awful griping. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and perfect constipation cure doesn't gripe at all. Besides, it tastes good. Why not try it next time? 180—D8.

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Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

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JINTAN
Most Refreshing!
Exquisitely Aromatic!!
Try To-day!
GOOD FOR
Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea,
Indigestion, Diarrhea and Dysentery.
USEFUL FOR ALL.
Healthy and unhealthy.
"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.
PRICE.
Rs. A. P.
30 pills packet 0 1 6
65 " " 0 3 0
195 " with a metal box 0 8 0
455 " case with a fancy metal containing mirror 1 0 0
Sole Agents
JINTAN AGENCY
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Is obtainable from all Chemists.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

WORKSHOP TOOLS, BATH ROOM FITTINGS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Cooking Stoves & Ranges, Railway Stores, Oil Engines, Jewellers' Rolling Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Sanitary Wares, Electric Light Chandeliers, Telephones & Accessories, Telescopic Ladders,

Sugar Cane Mills etc., etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LTD. (Stove Depot) 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Dec. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	23+1-2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞ unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 11-16—1-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¾ unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5½ unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	1⅛—¼
„ 7 day market loans	1⅛—⅛

London, Dec. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅞—⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2½ unchgd:
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅝—1/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¼ unchgd
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5½ „
Interest day to day loans	1⅛ „
„ 7 day market loans	1⅞ „

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	76,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	43,000
Futures at New York March	7.57+5
Futures at New York May	7.74+5
Spot Cotton at New York	7.50 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7⅛ unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans December	7.00—3
Futures at New Orleans May	7.52+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 1/2 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4 85.75
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜+⅞

New York, Dec 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	113,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	47,000
Futures at New York March	7.73 plus 16
Futures at New York May	7.93 plus 19
Spot Cotton at New York	7.65 plus 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged	7⅛
Futures at New Orleans Dec.	7 35 plus 35
Futures at New Orleans May	7.69 plus 17
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) unchanged	7½
Demand Bill unchanged	4.85 75
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅛—1¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	250
„ Sales of East Indian	400
„ Imports	30,704
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market.—Moderate business	
Mid. Americans	4.47 plus 5
Egyptian F.G.F.	6.30 unchgd.
New York Official noon call March new	7.60
May new	7.76
New Orleans 10 a.m. May new	7.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, December 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.28+8
June-July	4.31
July-Aug.	4.35+8
Aug.-Sept.	4.33
Sept.-Oct.	4.42
Oct.-Nov.	4.47+8
Nov.-Dec.	4.39
Dec.-Jan.	4.51
Jan.-Feb.	4.52+7

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 2nd

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,00
Total Imports	30,704

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.23+3
J. J.	Nominal.
J. A.	4.30+3
A. S.	Nominal.
S.O.	Nominal.
O. N.	4.42+3
N. D.	Nominal.
D. J.	Nominal.
J. F.	4.48+3

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 22nd.

Good Bengal M. G.	2.88
F.G. „ „	3.00
Fine „ „	3.12
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	3.94
Good Oomra M. G.	3.70
F.G. „ „	3.82
Fine „ „	3.94
Good M.G. Oomra	3.70
Fine M.G. Oomra.	3.94
Good Broach	3.85
F.G. „	4.00
Fine „	4.15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 21st.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. C.I.F May.-June	5 1-9+9d
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	53
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. afloat	52
Tone:—Strong	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,885,000

WHEAT SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fee—60 lbs.	No sellers
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs.	„

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	4 8/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.;	48/3+6 d
Linseed Calcutta	47+3 d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan-Feb.;	4 2/9+6
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull	6/2/6+2s/6 d

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 57⅜—½
Copper Braziers unchanged	£ 75
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally unchanged.	21

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta unchanged	22⅜

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/10—1-32
Ceylon Rubber	2¼

London. Dec 22nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Buyers May.-June	5 2/3+6d
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 49 lbs. C.I.F. unchanged	53
Wheat F A. Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C I F. Afloat unchanged	52

WHEAT SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozari Santa F —60lbs. Jan.	52
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. no sellers.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian unchgd	48/

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	48—3d
Linseed Calcutta unchanged	47

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.Feb.	43 plus. 3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged,	6-2-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 57—⅜
Copper Braziers unchanged	£ 74—£ 1
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally unchanged	21

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged	26

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta unchanged.	22½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/90—/2⅜
Ceylon Rubber unchanged	

DENTAL SURGEON

Dr. P. DHARGALKAR,

339, HORNBY ROAD,

ALICE BUILDING.

Hours:—9 to 6.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 23rd December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importer
288 bars silver	4,87,500	London National Bank	
6 boxes gold	4,60,800	„	„
1 „ „	45,000	„	Supdt. P. & O.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 21st Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G I P. Railway	81*	93,157
B B. & C. I. Railway	39	45,792

* Boxes and Bars.

MONEY.

The Bank rates of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay are unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There has been a moderate inquiry for Bank remittance and some bills offering. The Banks are now closed for the Chrismas Holidays and will reopen on Monday next.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	3 27/32
D. D. mail	1	3⅞
T.T. forward, 15th Jan.-15th Feb.	1	3⅞
BANKS BUYING—		
P ivate D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
Francs 3 m-s ready	173	noml.
60 d/s Japan Nov.	146½	

BULLION.

On the 21st inst. spot bar silver in London was ½d. up at 23. The local market is again easier and ready bars are offering at our quotation.

Spot bar silver in London yesterday was 5/8 lower at 22 3/8.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	10	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	68	10	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm and business was reported at Rs. 93-10.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) changed hands at Rs. 98-10.

SHARES.

In Mill shares Centrals improved to Rs. 1,735, Standards to Rs. 865, Madhavji to Rs. 957½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,340.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 907½ for January delivery.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 57.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 86 and Deferred improved to Rs. 176.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 570 and Central Provinces at Rs. 109.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 1,115.

Bombay Cotton Ordinary shares were placed in a lot Rs. 100 for February.

Bombay Steam Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 197½ and Preference at Rs. 255 x.d.

COTTON.

Liverpool closed steadier with futures 7 to 8 points up. New York was 16 to 19 points higher for futures and 15 up for spot, and New Orleans 35 higher for December and 17 higher for May.

The tone of the local market on opening was steady. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 177 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 123. A small business was done early in the day, but after receipt of the American telegram prices advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Later on a private cable was received stating that the advance in America was due to a squeeze for December, and it was not anticipated that prices would be maintained. This caused an easier feeling and good Broach was done at the close at Rs. 178½. A moderate business has been done in most styles.

Ready cotton is steadier but the enquiry is very moderate.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 178½	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 167	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 163	„
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 160	„
Fine Dhamgaon Pulgaon	Rs. 157	„
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 154	„
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 152	„
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 141	„
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 129	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 128	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 129	Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 123½	Jan.

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Khandeish	1,381 bales.
Barsi Nagger	782 „
Berar	1,551 „
Central Provinces	3,247 „
Central India	218 „
Coompta Dharwar	132 „
N. W. Provinces	7,050 „
Rajputana	99 „
Sind	510 „
Egyptians	56 „
Total	15,026 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat:—Tone firm.
We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-9-0	R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-15-0	R.T.

Linseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-1-0	B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-2-0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 8-12-0	B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0	B.T.

Tilseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0	
Mimbra Ready	Rs. 42-0-0	
White Khandeish	Rs. 42-0-0	

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0	B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-1-0	R.T.
Forward	Rs. 5-15-6	R.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-8-0	B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food g ains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.
Cotton	15,026
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,608
Linseed	2,875
Rape, Rai etc.	405
Gingellyseed	1,545
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	3,197
Castorseed	1,410
Rice	6,587
Myrabolams	1,795
Cottonseed	1,593
Mowraseed	31,092
Gram	388
Jowar	4,487
Maize	146
Barley	Nil.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23.

Goodhope	Harding	Calcutta Dec. 11.
Lhasa	H. Rouse	Karachi Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23.

Haliotis	Bakkar	Abadan.
Sikh	Elliott	Karachi.
Itola	Butler	Calcutta.
Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained part clearance yesterday

S.S Hatumet	Peter	Barrow in Furness.
Tsushima Maru	Combes	Japan.
Kirkoswald	Williamson	Tuticorin.
St. Patrick	May	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

S. S. Hatumet:—The steamer Hatumet, 2,584 tons, Captain J. Peters, will sail to-day for Barrow-in-Furness, with a general cargo.

S. S. Tsushima Maru:—The steamer Tsushima Maru, 4,314 tons, Captain E. Combes, will sail to-day for Japan with a general same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kirkoswald:—The steamer Kirkoswald, 2,458 tons, Captain F. Williamson, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S. S. St. Patrick:—The steamer St. Patrick, 2,693 tons, Captain A. W. May, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Goodhope:—The steamer Goodhope, 2,308 tons, Captain J. Harding, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Dec. 11, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Itola:—The steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Olympia:—The Ellerman Line steamer Olympia, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, December 23rd, 1914.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoo	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. Morrison & Co
St. Patrick	May	K. Nizon & Co
Wakasa Maru	Etsumo	N. Y. K. & Co
Earl of Farfar	Henry	T. M. & Co
Peking Maru	Yamdue	O. S. K.
Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

City of Manchester	Scoble	K. N. & Co
City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Hatumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	Shirazi
Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Cannizario	Smith	J. Finlay & Co.
Prieafe's	Rocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Kirkoswald	Williamson	M. M. & Co.
Montebello	Mortolo	Italian steam N. Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Saraswati..443	Nolia	Bo. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	Ismail	Bo. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Bessi	
Angas	Lazzelle	A. Yule & Co.
Aiavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Aroukola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Shuas	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Calthness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co.
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Dalemoor	Taylor	T. M. & Co.
Dondolo	Sulivan	Venice S. N. Co.
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotam & Co.
Glenelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Goodhope	Harding	
Inverala	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Jeddah	Tomel	
Kirklee	Currie	W. & A. G. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	T. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmerson	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Lassen	K. N. & Co.
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Talyabi	Cottrell	R. E. O. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Wearside	Pick	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester (s) 137 bales, wool, W. & A. Graham; 65 bales, wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales, cotton, 300 bales, cotton fly, S. Byramjee; 187 cwts, groundnut cake, The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mill; 153 cwts, savri cottonseed, Haridas Shamjee; 36 bales, wool, J. Karra; 338 bales, wool, D. Kundanmall.

Circassia (s) 12,999 cwts, cottonseed, 200 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 54 cwts., cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 500 cwts, linseed cake, 140 cwts., teelseed cake, S. Pestonjee & Co.; 1,560 cwts., linseed oil cake, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 220 bales, cotton fly, C. Peraj & Co.; 720 cwts, linseed cake, 560 cwts, cottonseed, Breul & Co.

FOR HULL.

Cannizaro (s) 2,000 cwts, casterseed, Volkart Bros.; 540 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 20 tons, teak planks, Mackenzies' Saw Mills; 6 casks, hutney, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 5,500 cwts., wheat, 8,000 cwts., linseed, Ralli Bros.; 150 cwts. mustard seed, R. Jivandas & Co.; 605 cwts., gum arabic, 8 pots. rosa oil, 400 cwts., cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

Circassia (s) 350 bales, cotton, 4,998 cwts., groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia (s) 125 bales, goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 5 bales, animal hair, J. M. Rahimtoola; 6 bales, cowhides, H. A. Oomer & Sons; 30 bales, cotton and woollen carpets 140 cwts., cajoo, E. Mohomed; 161 cwts, turmeric, 156 cwts, turmeric bulbs, M. Jafferbhoy; 48 cwts., cashewnuts, N. Kassum; 7 cwts., fishmaws, E. Mohomed; 350 cwts., linseed, 24 bales, cotton and woollen carpets, 1 cwt., ivory, A. Laduck; 15 packages, Indian carved wood work, Grindley & Co.

Freienfels (s) 25 cases, bristles, J. Livingstone & Co.; 161 cwts., turmeric, 156 cwts., turmeric bulbs, S. Yakoob; 3,960 cwts., jawaree, 1,440 cwts., mowraseed, 12,899 cwts., cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 30 bales, cotton and woollen carpets, 140 cwts., cajoo, E. Mohomed.

FOR GENOA.

Montebello (s) 885 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 80 cwts., cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.; 450 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Castalia (s) 600 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.; 210 bales, cotton, 4,000 cwts. linseed, 1,600 cwts., casterseed, Ralli Bros.; 200 cwas., cashewnuts, H. Sulzer & Co.; 62 cwts., gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy, 100 bales, cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 2,000 cwts., jingilly seed, K. Dewchand & Co.; 2,000 cwts., casterseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Montebello (s) 34 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 50 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 8 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales, wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 75 bales, cotton waste yarn, R. Desai & Co.; 95 bales, wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 40 bales, wool, J. Karra; 24 bales, cottondust, 6 bales, savri cotton, Jaffercanjee.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, T. Yusasa; 500 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 120 bales, cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 250 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales, cotton; J. Finlay & Co.

Peking Maru (s) 390 bales, cotton, C Bomanji & Co.; 150 bales, cotton, T. Nishi matsa & Co.; 952 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru, (s) 250 bales, cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

Nubia (s) 131 cwts., sharkfins, A. Chugla & Co.; 125 cwts, sharkfins, E. Moledina; 30 cwts., apricots, Cheungtai; 92 cwts., buffalo pickers, L. Harjeewan; 48 cwts., sharkfins, A. Rahimtoola; 12 cwts., almonds, L. Harjeewan; 42 cwts., jardaloo, 64 cwts., khismiss, D. Passoo & Co.; 62 cwts., olibanum, A. Chagla & Co.; 23 bales, cotton drill uncalendered, Jaffer Alarakhia; 200 bales, cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 250 bales, cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

Colombo Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 250 bales, cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

Tsushima Maru (s) 52 bales, cotton yarn. M.. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 500 bales, cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 150 bales, cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

Colombo Maru (s) 300 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tsushima Maru (s) 10 cwts, indigo, G. Radhakisondas.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Peking Maru (s) 550 bales, cotton, M. B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Peking Maru (s) 1,156 bales, cotton, M. B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Peking Maru (s) 188 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Oriental from Shanghai, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Coy., 1,150 cases, cassia, 12 cases, glass beads, 288 cases, glass bangles, 2 hogshead wine, 533 bundles, old newspaper, 5 cases, paper, 5 cases, peppermint, 165 cases, milk, 190 cases, provision, 9 bags, crotten seeds, 1,124 cases, 159 packages tea, 932 packages, 97 chests, green tea, 8 cases, silk yarn, 5 cases, silk and linen goods, 220 cases, 4 boxes, silk goods, 128 cases, 686 bales, raw silk, 10 boxes, treasure.

S. S. Rahmani from Calcutta, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.; 3,950 tons, coal.

S. S. Orna from Sonvabays, Agents, M. M. & Co., 11,625 bags, sugar, 5,155 baskets, molasses, 1,499 pieces, sleepers, 84 bales, cork, 53 cases, 2 casks, 12 barrels, wine, 90 cases, raisins, 11 bags, pistas, 11 bags, pistas seeds, 134 bags, apricots, 11 bags, apricot seeds, 5 bags, grapes, 1 case almonds, 27 bags, indigo, 1,112 bags, rice, 11 bundles, dryfish, 16 bags, m. seeds, 20 bags, G. seeds.

S. S. Colombo Maru from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha, 7 cases, peppermint, 200 cases, cassia, 1,635 bdles, rattans, 296 bags, beans, 255 bags, coffee, 7,849 bags, rice, 10 cases, glass globes, 25 cases, glass beads, 16 cases, glass mirrors, 186 cases, glass chimney, 6 cases, glass plates, 195 cases, glass bottles, 15 cases, glass bangles, 12 cases, glass pots, 41 cases, glass jars, 12 casks, cement, 368 casks, rfd. camphor, 66 bdles, 79 cases, 400 bags, gum benjamin, 12 cases, beer, 100 cases, beer quarts, 2,057 cases, matches, 9 cases, oil, 40 cases, camphor oil, 785 cases, copper ingots, 97 bundles, copper sheets, 2 cases, paper, 145 bales, straw board, 415 bdls, 295 bags, sago flour, 1,398 bags, betelnuts, 239 bags, nutwegs, 21 bags, pepper, 38 cases, mace, 50 cases, 100 bags, dry ginger, 750 cases, milk, 13 cases, toilet soap, 100 cases, hirano water, 38 cases, 19 bales, cottons, 106 bales, shirtings, 243 cases, silk yarn, 193 cases, cotton yarn, 13 cases, silk goods, 50 bales, waste silk, 27 cases, vegetable wax, 99 bdls, sandal wood, 4,487 pieces, planks.

S. S. Dondolo from Venice, Agents, Venice S. N. Coy., 9 kegs, 157 cases, aniline dye, 800 bags, 50 kegs, sulphur, 4,043 kegs, almonds, 2 cases, almonds seed, 10 bags, gum myrah, 10 bags, gum false, 24 budles, hides, 300 casks, cement, 361 cases, beads, 9 cases cordale, 131 packages, beer, 20 cases soap, 15 bales, paper, 150 cases, condensed milk, 350 cases, cotton, 4 cases, silk goods, 72 cases, 10 bales, waste silk, 57 bales, cotton yarn, 45 bales, hemp, 5 cases, hemp rope, 91 cases hemp twine.

S. S. Clan Maclactan from Manchester Agents, James Finlay & Co., 20 cases, C amonia, 250 cases, sulphuric acid, 7 casks bicarbonate of soda, 600 bags, epsom salt, 60 bags, glauber salt, 15 casks, zinc chloride, 30 barrel, green copperas, 32 bdles, buckets, 35 cases, wine, 140 cases, spirit, 80 cases laseger, 100 cases, pilner, 85 hogshead, ale and stout, 11 hogshed, 3 casks, 1,133 cases, whisky, 101 packages, 80 kegs, paint, 515 bales, news paper, 30 rolls, 200 bales, 19 cases, paper, 185 cases, soap, 74 cases, 121 boxes, provisions, 598 hogshed, ale, 24 barrel, coal tar, 1,339 cases, 669 bales, cotton, 30 bales, 172 cases, cotton yarn, 2 cases, woollens, 7 cases, linens, 5 bales, canvas, 10 bales, blankets, 16 bales, Jute cloth.

J. Pothamah, an Indian, was charged in the First Criminal Court before Mr. Armstrong, on the 12th ultimo, says the "Natal Advertiser," with refusing to obey an order of the Court to return to the employ of the Dundee Coal Co. He sullenly admitted six previous convictions for the same offence, and still declined to return to the colliery in question, saying that he was agreeable to work for anyone else in Natal, but work again at the Dundee Coal Company's property he would not. The accused was asked to re-consider his position, it being pointed out to him that his obduracy would compel the authorities to keep him in prison for an indefinite period. As he still refused, he was sentenced to another thirty days' imprisonment with hard labour.

A MOLEHILL AND A MOUNTAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be allowed to point what must, I think, be a *lapsus calami*, in the interesting leading article "A Molehill and a Mountain" in your issue of the 22nd instant? And, perhaps, I may be permitted to supply a little of the criticism, which you can imagine, and, in fact, invite on the same. You say:—

One of a trivial incident on a foot-path has grown a trememendous edifice involving greater issues than could ever have been expected to result from such a small beginning. This result is due, in the first place, to the prolongation of an incident that could and should have been closed in five minutes *with a little good sense and tact* (the italics are mine), and second, to a dragging out over a period of five months of a case, which, as has been sensibly remarked by a contemporary, might have and ought to have been disposed of, if not in five minutes, at any rate in about half-an-hour.

Being present in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court on the day Lt.-Col. Burnett, I.M.S., presented his lucidly illustrated complaint, it seemed to me that, had the learned magistrate been left to himself, and not over-zealously interrupted by Mr. Dhondy's representative this "edifice involving greater issues" would have been, or was actually on the point of being disposed of in your contemporary's "five minutes," not needing your concession of "half-an-hour" with a little good sense and tact" of the learned magistrate.

It seems that the press and the general public are not aware that there are certain potent factors in the legal machinery of this country which go to help, if not to insist upon, a prolongation of a trifling case, for days and months together, and the magistracy possess no power to cut it short, however much they would desire it. The main factor is the ubiquitous legal luminary with his average inordinate thirst for cross-examination of witnesses on every trifling point, with superb contempt for any check upon his privilege from the magistracy, while the superior courts preserve and accentuate it. Next comes counsel's convenience, either through the monopoly enjoyed by a few pleaders or advocates in engrossing all practice in these courts and the common courtesy of the Bench allowing indulgence on this count. And the last, but not the least, the prolific crop of witnesses offered by either side.

No doubt, you are absolutely right when you say that, had two sensibly inclined pedestrians colliding against each other, or one expecting to be dashed into, warding it off intactfully, would have laughed over the matter and ended it then and there. But in this instance, both the individuals were, it seemed to me, not fashioned out of the common clay. One was solicitous for his own importance and dignity, while the other perhaps was too ready to attach undue significance to what he considered to be churlish behaviour in a public place.

As to the "Chief Presidency Magistrate who it seems, suggested himself the section under which Col. Burnett should proceed," it seems that you are not aware that in about 60 per cent. if not more of the complaints or informations presented by private persons before the magistrates, and often by learned counsel, no sections of the Indian Penal Code or of any other Act applicable to the case, are specifically mentioned. It is for the learned magistrates to provide this common want of the penal laws and the particular sections.

I take it that we all, and the learned magistrate. I presume, equally so, deplores the racial question introduced into this case, through the act of one of his gracious Majesty's covenanted auxiliary-servants in refusing to give his name to a "native" sepoy. But, since it seems that the powers that we have, ordained that every "native" sepoy should and is prohibited from exercising his powers of arrest in the case of Europeans,—at least such is the impression among many Europeans of standing,—properly "salaam" any and every white man, it is but mortal that magistrates should reluctantly, or otherwise, fall into a line with the higher powers, whose limbs they admittedly are.

No one with either practical or historical knowledge of the racial question in this land, will challenge the importance of the moral factors on which you rightly insist and emphasise the part in the dismal record in this case. Such conduct on the part of a well-placed person, it seems to me, to contain incidental germs of a highly dangerous kind, and which are likely to rouse the dormant estrangement between class and class in this part of the country, unless the higher powers apply a radical antidote, and promptly. Great social and economic factors are, however, steadily destroying these miserable racial questions and replacing them with a better appreciation and toleration of each other's good points and weaknesses, and puzzled snobs have sooner or later painfully to adapt themselves to the new existence.

It seems to me that sometimes magisterial strictures on a certain class of persons, are a trifle severe. I must admit that among our Bombay magistrates,—I do not refer to the Honorary Benches,—generally and particularly the Chief Presidency Magistrates, I may say without any intention to flatter anybody, equanimity and absolute fairness are, irrespective of colour or creed, perhaps the most striking features, at all events that is the general reputation.

It requires some courage to argue the point with the "Chronicle", but dare I suggest that your interesting article is hardly a complete statement of the case. No doubt you have, in focussing public attention upon certain points in the case, probably attracted official and popular attention and imagination more strongly, and have, perhaps laid the first step towards an effectual cure. To quicken the appetite and withhold the means of gratification is both unjust and foolish.—

Yours, etc.,

M. B. K.

December, 23.

Mr. Woolacott, late editor or assistant editor of the "Statesman" is the prospective Liberal candidate for Coventry. His Liberalism, writes the "Indian Daily News." seems a bit doubtful in face of his energetic defence of the Indian Press Laws. We were under the impression, he was an unspotted Tory, however, one lives and learns

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Xmas Eve.
Palace of Varieties, Opening Night, Gaiety Thatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

Xmas Day.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Bombay Races, Second Extra Meeting.

SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

English Mails due.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

1026.—Instructional Classes. Instructional Classes for Officers and N. C. Officers will be discontinued until further orders are issued.

1031.—Mobilization. Companies are detailed for duty as follows:—
"C" and "D" Companies, from Wednesday morning, December 30th.
"F" Company, from Wednesday night, December 30th, to Wednesday morning, January 6th.
"A," "B" and "E" Companies, from Wednesday, January 6th, to Wednesday morning, January 13th.
Officers Commanding Companies will detail N.-C. Officers and 54 men to parade at B. V. R. Headquarters daily at 5 p.m. during their tour of duty.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and water-bottles.
Clothing Store will be open for Companies as follows:—
"F," Monday, December 28th, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
"A," "B," "E," Monday, Jan. 4th, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Kit will only be issued at the above hours.
Mobilization Kit.—Men detailed for duty must bring mobilization kit in accordance with Corps Standing Orders.
Rations.—All men detailed for Guard duty must bring their own food for the night. Tea will be provided in the morning and men will receive compensation in lieu of rations.
Company's Office.—All Coy.'s Office work must be carried out in the tents created at Headquarters for this purpose.
Leave.—All applications for leave must be submitted to Officers Commanding Companies not to Battalion Orderly Room.

1033.—Parades. Company Parades for the week ending December 26th:—
"B" Company.—Thursday at 7 a.m., Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Headquarters on Friday.
Recruits and Reserve—Thursday at 7 a.m.
Uniform—Drill order, Khaki Shirts and Shorts and Helmets must be worn on all Company parades.
"D" Company.—Thursday, at 5-45 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road. Dress—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
"G" Coy.—There will be no company parade to-day (Thursday). Monday, 28th.—There will be a Company parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Uniform Drill Order.
Wednesday, 30th.—There will be a Battalion parade.
Friday, 1st Jan.—There will be a Proclamation parade and the Company will parade with the Battalion. For time and place of these parades of the 30th inst. and 1st proximo, Members are requested to watch the daily newspapers carefully. All members who are not on leave must attend.
Recruit.—Special and Motor Reserve Drills are for the present suspended but will be resumed in the first week of January on the usual days and usual times.
Companies to be instructed in subjects laid down in Schedule of Training for weeks 1 to 7 inclusive.

1034.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
Sunday, 27th, "E" Coy.; Monday, 28th, Tuesday, 29th, Wednesday, 30th, Thursday 31st and Saturday, 2nd proximo. "B" Coy. Sunday, 3rd proximo. "F" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

1039.—Proficiency Class. A Proficiency Class will commence early in the new year. Names should be submitted to Headquarters, those intending to appear for the examination which will probably be held in February, should commence the necessary book-work at once.

1042.—Proclamation Parade. A Proclamation parade will be held on the 1st January and a practice parade on the 30th December.
The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on the above dates at an hour to be notified hereafter.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

1043.—Transfer. No. 3721, Cr. Sergt. T. Stockbridge, is transferred from "A" Coy. to the Reserve from this date.

1044.—Promotions and Appointments. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments as follows:—
Promotions.—"A" Coy.—No. 5819. Sergt. M. Byrne, to be Cr. Serg., vice Cr. Sergt. Stockbridge transferred to the Reserve Coy.
"B" Coy.—No. 8121 L/Cpl. W. D. Foskett to be Corporal. No. 8158 L/Cpl. D. W. Johnstone to be Corporal.
Appointments.—"B" Coy.—No. 8114, Corpl. E. Behr is appointed Lance-Sergeant.
No. 7968, Vol. C. W. Robinson, is appointed Lance-Corporal.
(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March "Europe United" .....Zehle.
Overture "Light Cavalry" .....Suppe.
Valse "Little Grey home in the West" ...Lohr.
Selection "The Marriage Market" .....Jacobi.
Song (Cornet Solo) "Rose in the Bud" .....D. Foster.
Selection "The Girl on the Film" .....Kollo and Sirmay.
Twostep "The Robert E. Lee" .....Pither.

NEW YEARS EVE DANCE.

The annual fancy-dress dance in the Mechanics' Institute, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, will take place on New Year's Eve.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Karsondas Motichand, residing on the second floor of a house at Sandhurst Road, reports the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 403 from two boxes in his room during his and his wife's absence on Tuesday.

BANDRA FETE PROFIT.

The net profit amounting to Rs. 562, from the Grand Fete organised by the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association and Gymkhana, assisted by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent and the Fathers of St. Stanislaus' Orphanage, has been sent to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday the 25th December, 1914, and Friday the 1st January, 1915, being Post Office holidays on account of Christmas and New Year, it is notified that parcels intended for despatch by this and the next week's homeward mail steamers should be posted at all but the undermentioned town sub-offices not later than 5 p.m. on Thursdays:—Apollo Street, Apollo Bunder, and Secretariat, town sub-offices 10 a.m. Saturday.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the total number of deaths registered in Bombay was 54, as compared with 88 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 64 of 1912. There were no cases of either plague or cholera reported on Tuesday. Two attacks of small-pox, however, were reported during the day. The total number of rats caught on Tuesday was 2263, out of which only one caught in 2nd Nagpada, was found to be plague-stricken.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND."

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," an Anglo-Guzerati weekly, which from its inception was owned by Mr. Framji C. Mehta, and recently by his daughters, has changed hands, and from New Year's day it will be published by its new proprietor, Mr. Erachshah R. Hirji Behedin, who has had considerable experience as a journalist in this city. Mr. Hirji Behedin announces that under his proprietorship the paper enters upon quite a new career, and will be henceforth an illustrated paper, besides containing many new features in respect of get up and reading matter.

KILLED UNDER HIS CART.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a cart-driver, named Narayan, aged about 45 years. The deceased who was driving his cart along Kalbadevi Road on Tuesday, fell off his seat. One of the wheels of the cart passed over him, and he died before he could be admitted into a hospital. The post mortem examination showed that his liver was ruptured and six of his ribs fractured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE WAR GIFTS

SPLENDID WORK DONE AT KARACHI.

In the list of articles which have been sent to the War Gifts, Depot, Bombay, it may have been observed that Karachi was not included. The reason for this is that the Scind Centre of the Association, of which Mr. F. S. Punnett, Collector of Customs in Sind, is the Honorary Secretary has worked independently, and has really run a small War Gifts Depot all of its own. The following is a list of the articles which have been consigned from this Port:—4 Cases Tobacco Biddies; 11 Cases Reading matter; 18 Cases Hospital Sundries; 3 Drums Methylated Spirit; 3 Cases Kerosine Oil; 15 Cases Enamelled ware, for two complete 500 Bed Hospitals; 1 Case Oilman Stores; 1 Case Carpentering Tools; 8 Cases British Ten Bed Units; 12 Cases Indian 10 Bed Units; 4 Cases Supplementary Indian; 3 Cases British Replacement; 9 Cases Indian Replacement; 92 Packages.

With reference to the paragraph which appeared in the Press on December 5th, asking for contributions of articles of warm clothing, etc., for hospitals, we are asked to state that the response has already been most generous, and material for upwards of eight hundred beds have been promised by the various Ladies' Committees working with Lady Butler, Lady Adamson, Lady Pentland, Lady Daly, Mrs. Ferrard, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Wardle, Mrs. Batten, Mrs. Geakes and others.

In addition a large number of consignments of miscellaneous articles have been received from individual workers in all parts of India. It is quite a mistake to imagine that only complete units are required. The smallest contribution in money or in garments will be welcomed.

Cash should be sent to the Treasurer, St. John Ambulance War Fund, Alliance Bank, Simla, and gifts in kind of miscellaneous articles to the St. John Ambulance War Depot, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay, but supplies for whole units should be sent to the special hospitals direct, after consulting Sir Pardey Lukis.

BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 97,385-7-0; J. Nelson Fraser, Esq., Secondary Training College Elphinstone High School Rs. 100; P. E. Percival, Esq. Yacht Club Chambers, Rs. 100; The Hon: Secy: & Treasurer, Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma, being net proceeds of dance held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on 11th November under the patronage of H. E. Commander-in-Chief of India, H. E. Admiral and Lady Peirse, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and the Royal Belgian and Allied Countries Consuls, Rs. 4,075-9-0; The Embarkation Supply and Transport Department, Bombay, per the General Staff Officer, Bombay Brigade, Rs. 18-8-0; H. H. Jenkyns, Esq. Rs. 100; F. H. Landon, Esq., Rs. 375; Lt.-Col. S. Stouart, I.M.S., Poona Hotel, Poona, Rs 75; Col. F. Skimer, Mahow C.I. 15; Members of the Richmond Town Branch C.W.C.A., per Annie Mergleg, Bangalore Rs. 50; Mrs. R. H. Brock-Hollinshead, Rs. 100; A Result of a Private Fund started amongst the Theatre Staff, per James McGrath Esq., General Manager The Excelsior Cinematograph Syndicate. Rs. 600; J.P. Bremner, Esq. Rs. 10; H. R. Christopher, Esq., Rs. 30; A gift from a little girl of 12 per Irene Fairlie, Allahabad, Rs. 20; Passengers of the Second Saloon of S. S. Caledonia, per Grindlay & Co. Bombay, Rs. 63; The residents of Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, per K. R. Scott Esq. Rs. 100; C. V. Vernoon, Esq., per Grindly & Co., Bombay, Rs. 150; Collected from Green's per Ernest F. Binnie, Esq. Rs. 7-0-0; From the Students and Staff of the Convent by Sister Herminie, Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent Bandra, per C. U. Patel, Esq., B.A., Chief Officer Bandra Municipality, Bandra Rs. 426-14-0; Total Rs. 1,04,001-14-0.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 12th December are less by Rs. 1,95,25,682 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Vishvanath Krishna Sathe and Balwantrao Anant with cheating and abetting each other by making false representations to Mr. Joshi of Messrs. R. D. Banerjee & Co., and inducing him to part with Rs. 1,900, Rs. 400 and Rs. 200. Mr. Kamat defended the accused.

Shunker Manohar Pansare, examined by Mr. Morris, said he was a partner in the firm of Dattatray Sadashiv & Co of Poona, upon which firm the hundi for Rs. 1,900 was drawn by the accused. He knew the accused but had had no dealings with them. On the 15th October, the first accused came to his shop and there the hundi was prepared and taken away by the accused. On the 19th October the first accused came and said that unless an entry was made in the books of Dattatray & Co., no money would be paid by the party concerned. The accused dictated the false entry of payment of Rs. 1900 and promised him two annas per cent. On the 22nd October the first accused again came to him and said he had received the Rs. 1900, and dictated a second false entry to the effect that Rs. 1900 had been brought by Vishvanath Krishna Sathe, who had paid for the hundi of Kashinath Visnnoo Bapat from Keshav Gajanand Sugandhi. A contra entry was made to the effect that Rs. 1,900 were paid to Shunker Annaji Karale the same day. Witness further deposed that no such money ever passed, and the entries were accomodations purely. On the 10th October the first accused sent him 1599 empty bags to be sold. The letter purporting to have been written by him (witness) to Keshav Sugandhi at Bombay was never written by him or signed by him, and was a forgery.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

When Mr. Kamat commenced to cross-examine, the Magistrate said many witnesses in a poor condition of life had been brought from Poona to give evidence and that as the Christmas Holidays were approaching, he would be glad if their cross-examination could be accelerated, as they were being detained in Bombay at considerable inconvenience to themselves.

With a view to assisting the defence in this, the Magistrate sat till 7 p.m. and the Poona witnesses' cross-examination was concluded, and they were permitted to return to Poona.

The hearing was adjourned.

TOO MANY BUFFALOES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. P. Wagh, License Superintendent, Bombay Municipality, charged Bai Hazrabai, daughter of Haji Fatehmahomed Haji Oosman with stabling buffaloes in her stable at Curry Road in excess of the number specified in the license. Mr. Patel, solicitor, defended the accused. The stable, which belonged to the accused, was licensed to keep 160 buffaloes, but on an inspection being made on the 4th November it was found that there were two buffaloes in excess.

The defence was that the stable had been rented by Jamshedji Patel, who kept the buffaloes, and that the accused had no control over the place.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence, and said that even if the defence were true, the accused was liable, as the words of the section were clear, and a person who owned a license or in whose name a license was taken out, could be held responsible for anything done either by her or by her agent or lessee, in contravention of the terms of the license. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman, charged Rama Hanumanth with the theft of a ten-rupee currency note. On Tuesday morning Carmelo Savona, a Maltese steward on board a hired transport, and the chief steward, were walking along a footpath near the Crawford Market, when the accused dashed into the complainant and removed the note from his pocket. The accused was caught and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty, and admitted eight previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ARMS' ACT PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Obedullakhan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Mahomed Oosman Sultan and Mahomed Irfan with possessing a seven-chambered revolver and forty cartridges, without a license. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the first accused's tea-shop at Kamatipura was searched by Inspector Obedullakhan on the 19th instant, when the revolver and cartridges were found in a bundle. The second accused worked in the shop.

The accused were liberated on bail on the application of Mr. Saher, and the hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting was held on Sunday last at Mahim. A handicap sweep was the first event for decision, A. Leeson with 9 kills taking first prize, and A. W. Noble with 7 kills and 1 handicap taking second prize.

A similar sweep followed, for which D. W Johnstone, W. Fraser and A. Leeson tied, and on shooting off the tie in the next event the latter was the winner.

The Eley Cup came next. A. Leeson obtained the holdership of the Cup, and was closely followed by J. Cuninghame, who took second prize in the sweep which was shot in conjunction with the Cup.

A handicap sweep followed, for which the Scotch system of sporting was adopted, a break with the first barrel counting 3 points, and with the second barrel 2 points. J Cuninghame with a score of 22 points, inclusive of handicap, was top scorer, D. W. Johnstone taking second prize.

A spoon competition was then shot, W. Fraser and A. Leeson with 8 kills each, and D. W. Johnstone with a similar total, inclusive of handicap, tieing, and on shooting off the tie, Leeson obtained the spoon and Fraser took the sweep as second prize.

The Double Rise event was won by D. W. Johnstone with 9 points, W. Fraser taking second prize. This concluded the programme, but the shooting being finished earlier than usual, two extra sweeps were shot. J. Cuninghame, with 7 kills, winning the first, and A. W. Noble, with 8 kills and one handicap, the second.

A new post of assistant law reporter has been created in the Allahabad High Court and it has been filled by the appointment of an Indian, Mr. Jamini Mohan Banerji, barrister-at-law.

MISS MAY YOHE.

THE STAR AT THE GAIETY TO-NIGHT.

The memory of the theatre-going public in London is notoriously short, and a very few years' absence from the stage is sufficient for an artiste to be entirely forgotten, even though that artiste had once drawn all the world of London to the theatre in which she or he was appearing. Miss May Yohe, who will appear at the re-opening of the Gaiety Theatre Palace of Varieties, Bombay, to-night, is an exception to the general rule. When "Little Christopher Columbus" was produced at the Lyric Theatre we will not say how many years ago—diligent students of theatrical history can easily find out when it was, and it may help them if we say that it was in the year that Isinglass won the Derby—Miss May Yohe played Christopher, and captivated the town with her singing of the song that set the fashion in coon songs, "Honey, ma Honey."

She subsequently married Lord Francis Hope, and became the possessor of the famous Hope blue diamond, the stone which she believed brought her bad luck during the time she wore it. She left the stage, and was away from London for many years, re-appearing last year in that most ambitious of all the revues "Come Over Here," at the London Opera House. She sang again the curious crooning melody, and had the unique honour of at once jumping back into the place she had held in the

MISS MAY YOHE.

affections of Londoners all those years before, by the medium of the same song which had first made her famous. She appeared in successive editions of "Come Over Here," singing new songs, but wisely sticking to the coon or plantation type of ditty which she was largely responsible for originally making the rage, and which is so eminently suited to her voice and her personality.

Miss Yohe is on a sight-seeing visit to India accompanied by her husband, Capt. Smuts, and has been prevailed upon to appear at the Gaiety for a short period. Capt. Smuts, who is a nephew of General Smuts, Colonial Secretary in the South African Union Government, has seen some of the fighting during the present war, and has been wounded in the leg. He will return to the field as soon as he recovers his health.

The other artiste at the Gaiety is Little Mona, henceforth to be known as Miss Arcade. She is so well-known in Bombay as a sprightly and vivacious comedienne and dancer that it would be superfluous to sing her praises here.

The pictures, a capital selection, include the latest war films, the installation of the new Pope, a touching drama, and a number of laughable comics.

NEPEAN SEA ROAD FORESHORE RECLAMATION,

The following is an excerpt from the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, when the Nepean Sea Road, Foreshore Reclamation scheme was considered:—We have considered the two representations which have been received protesting against the scheme. We have also met the two principal signatories and have discussed with them their objections to the scheme. We recognise that residents in the locality may be tempted to look upon the reclamation of a portion of the foreshore as a deprivation of an amenity. But we are unable to assent to the suggestion that the residents have any vested right in such amenity. Nor do we consider that the proposal made by the petitioners for blasting away a part of the foreshore so as to render the whole area liable to be washed by the daily tides, and thereby innocuous as a mosquito breeding ground, is one that ought to commend itself to the Board. That the area does breed malaria carrying mosquitos has been proved by the Health Officer of the Municipality. An opportunity has now presented itself of getting this area reclaimed without loss to the Trust; at the same time a small number of first class building sites will be provided. The restrictions that it is intended to propose will ensure the area being developed so as to be in keeping with the locality. In these circumstances we are of opinion that the Board should not be deterred from proceeding with the scheme because the residents of the locality do not desire to see this area built upon. We beg to recommend accordingly.

"NOT A GENTLEMAN."

KING EDWARD'S OPINION OF THE KAISER.

In the "Fortnightly Review" for December there appears a striking article by Mr. Sidney Whitman on "The Blight of Prussian Autocracy."

A "parvenu" nation, says the writer, has foisted its worst features on its ruler. At Bonn University the Kaiser imbibed the "tenets, conduct, and the objectionable manners of the aristocratic corps-student," and in barracks he acquired further revolting "idiosyncrasies." This training is largely responsible for the "preference shown to a most arrogant caste in the bestowing of important appointments." Typical German manners are a result of following this lead.

Further German society since 1871 has lived on "Catchwords of Greatness," and as the Kaiser grew to manhood "seeds of megalomania" were many and prevalent. He was not the only victim; and Mr. Whitman points to the "abnormal number of degenerates among the upper classes in Germany as exemplifying the results of approximation to the Emperor's favourite type—"close-cropped heads, truculent voices, and aggressive mien." This "domineering spirit of command" is a clear departure from the Bismarckian tradition.

The Kaiser, distributing the works of Houston Chamberlain, fed this boisterous spirit and turned it into the Anglophobia which has culminated in the present war. For years a policy of treachery was pursued. King Edward, better aware than most of his subjects of his nephew's real character, was well informed of the "boastful, ill-natured gossip of the Emperor and his satellites."

RUDENESS TO OUR ROYAL FAMILY.

Nor were instances of the Emperor's rudeness to our own Royal Family wanting, and Mr. Whitman relates how King Edward foretold "there would be trouble for England with this man, for he was not a gentleman." Again, when the Kaiser paid a self-invited visit before Queen Victoria's death and insisted against his uncle's special request in bringing with him Admiral von Senden Bibran, "who," said the Emperor's host, "has spoken most disrespectfully of me," the outrageous conduct of the visitors caused King Edward to remark, "We can get on with the Russians, the Japanese, in short with anybody, but these people are simply impossible."

Mr. Whitman quotes Prince Hohenlohe's view on the Kaiser as a corrective to "that eccentric Englishman Houston Chamberlain's view of him as a champion of peace and a devout believer in his divine mission.

. . 'The German Emperor is the coolest rationalist (meaning an agnostic), the greatest egotist, and the most ungrateful person he had ever met.'

AHMEDNAGAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspiece of the Mahal Agricultural Association, Ahmednagar, a meeting of agriculturists and of their sympathisers was held at Pathardi on the 18th inst. when several leading men of the neighbourhood including Sardar Gopalrao Mirikar attended. Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of the district, presided. Mr. D. G. Chawak, gave a detailed report of the work done by the Association during the last 8 months. The Association helped in distributing 6,000 lbs. of Khandesh Cotton seed supplied by the Agricultural Department and its members sowed 50 lbs. N. R. cotton seed and 200 lbs. of Spanish ground nut by way of experiment; the Association made experiments in Eri silk culture and eradication of smut disease and arranged totake a party of agriculturists to the Poona College farm and arranged demonstrations at several villages of improved implements. Some other speakers having expressed their views on various agricultural topics, Mr. Mead wound up the proceedings, by expressing his hope that the Mahal Agricultural Association would try to show substantial work and would avoid the common pitfall of indulging in mere talk.

MURDER OF A FOREST GUARD.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. C. A Kincaid, Sessions Judge, in the case in which two men named Khondya Ganu Manday and Narayen Rayaji Mengall were charged with the murder of a forest guard near the village of Manchar. The Judge sentenced both the accused to transportation for life.

EPIDEMIC OF DACOITIES.

OFFERS TO SERVE AS VOLUNTEER POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

No less than three dacoities were reported to have occurred in Serampur Sub-Division. Several respectable people of the locality have made a representation to the Magistrate of Serampur to be permitted to form themselves into a band of volunteers to keep watch at night in co-operation with the police. Similar representations have also been made in Buckerganj and Khulna for permission to help the local police.

Mr. A. J. York, Director on the Home Board of the South Indian Railway and East Indian Distillery, paid a visit on Monday to Trichinopoly from whence he proceeded to Nellikuppam to inspect the Distillery Company's factories accompanied by the Agent of the South Indian Railway, the Hon. Mr. A. Muirhead C. I. E. Mr. York visited the Negapatam railway workshops. Mr. York will tour through Northern India before he leaves India in February next when he returns to England via Colombo.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. yesterday, for the Third Extra Meeting next Thursday:—

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. G. K's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
Mr. G. K's br am m Veera (6 years).
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch e g Forfeit (aged).
H. H. Jam Sahib's br aus h Starborn (5 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (4 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S's ch aus g Lithosian (6 years).
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b aus m Lola (6 years).
Mr. J. Crawfords' ch e g Bachelor's Knot (aged).
Mr. Pitts' b e m Yvette (aged).
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years).
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II. (4 years).

THE BANDRA PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g g h Welcome (aged).
Mr. T. Harrison's g g h Minerva 13-3 (aged).
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b a h Last Chance (aged)
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Bhatty Chief (5 years).
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. G. K's ch a h Valens 14-0 (aged).
Mr. G. K's ch a h Tulwar (5 years).
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent (5 years).
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Excelsior (aged).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (aged).
Mr. Karsondas Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance 13-3 (aged).
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Adonis (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Newmarket 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged) (by wire).
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2 (aged) (by wire).

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. Arthur's br a h King Mac (4 years).
Mr. A. S. Oomer and Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Lotus 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. A. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag 13-2½ (4 years).
Major P. B. Prideaux's ch a m Luxulyan 14-0 (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai (4 years).
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul (5 years).
Mr. Abood Banker's b a h Heliograph (aged).
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (aged).
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. Pillcum's b a h Faleh Khan 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar (5 years).
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged)
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran (5 years).
Mr. Mowland Haji Ali's g a h Alman 13-3 (5 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha 13-2½ (4 years).
Mr. Ahmed Hazgany's ch a h Burges (aged).
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Peter (4 years).

THE VIRAR PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g g h Zoolphokarr 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 13-3.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's b a h Malster 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Durban 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Baloz 13-3½.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Abdoola Mana's g a h Advocate 13-3.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo 13-2½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½.
Mr. Katab bin Oomer's b a h Nainava 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwashs b a h Dhaidan 13-3½.
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 14-0.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S's g a h Hidalgo 13-3½.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Massal (by wire).

THE COORLA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer and Nawab Najafali Khan's b a h Lotus 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Necklet 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 14-0.
Messrs. Shaik Esmail & Budrudin's ch a h Shatra 13-2½.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khans ch a h Engine 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla ch a h Ruby Fish 13-2.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador 13-3½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul 13-2.
Mr. N. Ratanjee's b a h Meteor 13-2.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khailan 13-3½.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch 14-0.
Messrs. Shaik Kassam and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta 13-2½.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE HOLIDAY PLATE—Winner Rs. 1,560, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300.

A High Weight handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 15 to close at 4 p.m. on Thursday 24th December 1914, with Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 29th December 1914.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Tuesday, 29th December at the Race Course, Mahalaxmi.

"LE SOLEIL" SOLD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

H. H. the Kour Sahib has purchased the race horse Le Soleil from Mr. Craig McKerrow for one thousand sterling.

BOMBAY BOXING TOURNAMENT.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in next week, the annual Bombay Boxing Tournament will take place on the terrace at the Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, and capital sport is promised. The entries include H. C. Melville, Champion Middle-Weight of India; Private Harris, of the 14th King's Hussars, Champion Feather Weight; Gunner Strong, Champion Heavy Weight; Seaman Cooper; Royal Navy; Private Fisher, R.M.L.I.; Cyclist Kubes, R.V.R.; and a number of good men from the Territorials.

The rise of food grain prices which has been taking place throughout India is reflected in an order of the Bengal Government now published which extends to all districts in Bengal excepting only the Chittagong Hill Tracts, under which all whole time servants of Government drawing not more than twelve rupees monthly are to receive grain compensation allowance of one rupee monthly.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December, 24, 1914.

To-morrow, being Christmas Day and, in accordance with custom a journalistic holiday, there will be no issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" on Saturday.

INDICTMENT OF GERMAN FINANCE.

The financial position is not the only economic difficulty that will play havoc with Germany's chance of drawing out a prolonged war, as we have more than once pointed out in these columns. But it is the most important and its seriousness has in no way been exaggerated by us. The view we have taken has just been confirmed by the Report issued by the Swiss Bankverein, which not only in peace time has close financial relations with Germany, but has actually two German bankers on its board. Despite the colourless language in which a business document of the kind is couched, it can be called nothing less than a slashing indictment of the financial juggleries in which the German authorities have been indulging. The position is gradually becoming more strained, although the stock of gold in the Reichsbank has considerably risen, owing to deposits by the Government that were kept in the Fortress of Spandau and to the issue of small notes. But this increase in gold cannot deceive those who have followed recent developments, and who study the remarkable increase in the bills and in the notes in circulation, which are a crushing proof of the heavy claims that have been made on Germany's central banking institution. But ominous as is the inward reading of the figures of the Reichsbank, it must be remembered that the State bank does not reflect the national position as it did six months ago. Since the war started our London financial correspondent has frequently drawn attention to the reckless ingenuity,—one might almost say "dishonesty",—with which the German Government has founded other financial institutions to obtain securities hitherto held by the people. Against these has been issued paper money which is unsupported by bullion. Recently our correspondent pointed out that the amount outstanding on this account at the end of September was as much as thirty millions. According to the return of the Swiss Bankverein it had risen by October 15th to the huge sum of 55 millions of pounds sterling. No wonder the fluctuations of the German exchange are becoming alarming.

The Report of the Swiss Bankverein does not spare its words. It says that the German Government's method of securing subscriptions for its issues and for raising funds calls for "severe criticism" from an economic point of view and must result in terrrible disaster. Once again chicanery is resorted to in order that dust may be thrown in the eyes of the public. All the means of the public having been absorbed by the Imperial Government issues, the Prussian Government has issued £75,000,000 sterling, which loan will be issued entirely to the Reichsbank; the Bank can pledge the issue to the War Loan Society and will receive notes issued by this Society which the Reichsbank is authorised to regard as gold cover for the issue of an equal amount of its own bank notes! What would be thought of such financial trickeries in London? Yet these are the people who would be the mental, moral and business arbiters of the world! It is gratifying to turn from these gloomy figures, which have their bright side in the omen they present of our enemy's fall, to the French Premier's impressive revelation of the sound condition of French credit and to the last available figures of the Bank of England return. Here we find cause for congratulation in a stock of gold that has risen to the splendid total of seventy-five millions; another remarkable record. Fresh records are also marked by "Other Deposits" at £147,334,725 and the "Reserve" at £55,706,732. During mail week the Bank bought gold on foreign account to the total of £4,007,000, while £282,000 in coin came back from Scotland, as usual on term day. The usual million was set aside for the Treasury Currency Notes redemption account, so the net gain in coin and bullion stock was £3,289,000. The Bank of France and the Bank of England are in a strong position and will continue to grow stronger, just as will the armies of the Allies, while Germany's process of attrition in finance and military strength must ere long bring home to her people the inevitability of disaster.

THE FRENCH RENAISSANCE.

In the course of a brilliant speech in the Palais de Bourbon, the French Premier emphasised that France would not sheathe the sword until Prussian militarism was finally and absolutely crushed and "Europe regenerated." To those who have followed through all its mazes of glory and decay the trend of French thought in the last four decades and the development of French psychology, the phrase "Europe regenerated," will unconciously awaken the vision of a regenerated France. In the march of humanity from primaevality to our time, history has shown no resurrection from moral death in the life of a proud and mighty nation to equal or even to compare with the renaissance of France. Casting our eyes back, within the ken of our own generation, we see enacted on the banks of the Seine, that climax of ineptitude, prejudice and corruption, —"l'Affaire Dreyfus." We are confronted again by the Boulangists, the effete Royalists, the place-hunters, and the parasites of that fortunately vanished entity, "Le Boulevard." We see France, the Immortal, in the toils, retaining as it were the gaudy majesty of the Empire plus the anarchy which the destruction of that fragile adventure introduced. We see again that atheism which reached its zenith in the regime of Waldeck Ronsseau, and inadvertently on the ear there sounds again that vulgarism,—"Strangle the last King with the guts of the last Priest." We watch the expulsion of the Monastic orders,—the hounding of the priests from the Mediterranean with the use of the fire hose, we listen to the cant of "the naturalists," who insist that France has had her day and that a process of ruthless evolution requires her to yield place,—a place in western culture unattained and unattainable. But amidst all this inertia of degeneracy there stands out the one predominant figure of Theophile Delcassé! Around him the voices clamour. Paul Deroulède cries "Révanche" before the Strasbourg statue in the Avenue des Champ Elysées, polluted by the tread of the Prussians of 1870. But the Minister is firm, his cry is above the cry of the crowds who applaud Deroulède. It is not "Révanche" but "l'Honneur de la France." Swift follows his resignation insisted on by the Wilhelmstrasse, and the temporary humiliation of France. But it is short lived. Thanks to the Kaiser, who has never understood human nature, an insignificant gunboat is sent to Agadir! And this is the Coup de Theatre! France awakes! From Lille to Lyons, from Bordeaux to the Vosges, there is one thought, one hope, one duty "L'Honneur de la Patrie." One must have studied France and the French to understand the magic of the cry,—"La Patrie." Translated into other tongues, it means the Fatherland; to the real Frenchman it signifies the parent idea the domination of the hereditary ideal! The hereditary ideal was emphatically not "the boulevard," though foreigners fondly deluded themselves that it was. Neither was it ingrained in the facetious apathy of the Materialists who talked of natural decay. Above all it was not to be found in French atheism If atheism in Germany was a *soi-disant* scientific deduction, in France it was an obnoxious pose. It has been argued that a country that could find a following for a Waldeck-Rousseau and the anti-clericals, must be essentially by racial nature materialists. But what of St. Louis and Jeanne d'Arc? They too had a following of the greatest and the best. Who denies it to-day? Not M. M. Barrès and Lavedau, though they were the typical French litterateurs of the Dreyfus period. Where to-day is the materialism of the mighty Academie Francaise? In Anatole France in a mild degree perhaps, but years have elapsed since he attended a séance. This is the reign of men who recognise that the hereditary ideal of France is Romance and Religion. But this latter word must be used carefully. It means that the destiny of France is to be the pivot on which all the artistic ideals of the West, all the noblest poesy of Christendom, should revolve. It insists that the marvellous genius of the French race, surviving all the political misdemeanours and sorrows of a rampant materialism should realise, for strenuous service, sincerity in word and action, honour in public life and valour in international comity, with the virtue of St. Louis, the sword of Napoleon and the soul of Lafayette!

Notes of the Day

The Command at the Nore.

Admiral Sir George Callaghan, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, was, it will be remembered, in command of the Home Fleet up to the outbreak of the war when the period of his command terminated in the natural course, and he gave place to Sir John Jellicoe. The appointment is unusual because the command at the Nore is a lesser one in importance by tradition. In old days the Blue Ribbon of shore commands in the Navy was Portsmouth, but that was when the Channel was the chief danger zone and our naval forces were concentrated there and in the Mediterranean. Nowadays the Nore is a more vital point, and the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore is responsible for the safety of the east coast.

Reasons for the Change.

Although it may be that Sir Richard Poore's period of command has run its usual course, one would have expected that a change would not be made in war time, if there had not been grave reasons. In addition, we have the fact that not only is a change being made but Sir Richard Poore's destined successor, Sir A. Berkeley Milne, is set aside for an admiral who is his junior on the list. It is possible to see in this an opinion at the Admiralty that the recent success of the German cruisers in getting to close quarters on the Yorkshire coast was not unpreventible, and the necessity for having a man in command at the Nore in whom the public can have the highest and unquestioning confidence. Sir George Callaghan has been at the Admiralty since shortly after the war broke out as "additional for special services." He has had a distinguished career in the Navy and has held a series of important commands afloat. He commanded the Naval Brigade for the relief of the Legations in Peking in 1900.

The Naval Victoria Cross.

Lieut. Norman Douglas Holbrook, R.N., who has been awarded the Victoria Cross for his brilliant exploit in submarine B 11 in the Dardanelles, is the first member of the senior service to receive the coveted decoration during the present war, so few have been the opportunities afforded officers and men of the Navy for special distinction. In any circumstances opportunities for naval men to earn the Victoria Cross arise less seldom than in the Army, and there are at present only five men, including Lieut. Holbrook, in the Navy wearing the Victoria Cross. The senior of these is William Seeley, who as a seaman earned the Cross as long ago as 1864 in Japan. Another is Mr. Irael Hardinge, who won his Cross at the Bombardment of Alexandria, when as a gunner on board Admiral Seymour's flagship he picked up a live shell, carried it across the deck and dropped it in a bucket of water. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson won the Cross at the Battle of El Teb in 1884 in an incident in which having lost his sword and revolver, he resorted to his fists, and Lieut.-Commander Basil Guy won his as a mids'ipman at Tientsin in 1900. Lieut. Norman Holbrook is a son of Colonel A. R. Holbrook, a well-known newspaper proprietor in the South of England, who is a distinguished volunteer officer and formerly commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment now in India. He has a brother in the service,—Lieut.-Commander L. S. Holbrook.

Indians and the Empire.

An Indian student at Cambridge writes to "The New Statesman" pointing out that the sympathetic and grateful attitude of the English press and public at the sending of Indian troops at Indian's expense to fight for the Empire finds little reflection in the attitude of the authorities towards Indians in England. "For instance" he says "the War Office informs the educational adviser in Cambridge about the urgent need of Indian volunteers for ambulance work in connection with the wounded Indians, but states that after two months' delay due to the pressure of work it has not found time to decide for or against the claim of Indians,—a claim reported upon favourably, it is said, by the University authorities,—to join the University Officers' Training Corps and fit themselves for the service of the Empire."

A "Curious Response" to Indian Zeal.

The correspondent, Mr. Nath Misra goes on to urge that there is no law against Indians joining the Officers' Training Corps or holding commissions in the Indian Army, and that "the only reason for the disability seems to be blind prejudice or so-called political expediency." He adds:

India has rallied to the English flag with hopes for a better future and more faithful carrying out of numerous promises about the equal treatment and equal rights of British citizens of whatever race or creed. The story of her sacrifices in men and money,—sacrifices of an extremely poor country,—would only be an episode of one-sided and unrequited efforts, unless the ruling authorities show more consideration and promptitude in dealing with the various unjustifiable disabilities of the Indians. Even the Indians suffer from the human weakness of national pride and self-respect, and cannot but feel the injustice of the curious response to their zeal to serve the cause of the Empire.

The late Mr. Pointer, M. P.

General regret will be felt in India at the announcement of the death, at the early age of thirty-nine, of Mr. Joseph Pointer, the Labour M.P. for the Attercliffe Division of Sheffield. Upon his election to Parliament in 1909, Mr. Pointer succeeded the late Mr. Thomas Summerbell as principal interrogator of the Government on all questions of labour affecting Trinidad and other West Indian islands, where there are many British Indian settlers: and he was able to do much useful and valued work in this direction. He was one of the junior Whips of the Labour Party, and a self-educated man who worked his way up from the pattern-maker's bench.

Defence Preparations in Germany.

The construction of a huge entrenched camp by the Germans north and west of Strassburg, between Saarburg and Blamont, shows that not only are they preparing for the inevitable assault upon Strassburg, but that they are putting to practical purposes the lessons gained from their experience at Liege and Namur, that ordinary stone and concrete walls, however much they may be reinforced, are not to be compared to the security and usefulness afforded by modern earthworks against present day artillery. Earthworks are not only more secure, but they are quickly constructed and cost but a fraction of more permanent fortifications. The distance between Saarburg, which lies some 44 miles west by north of Strassburg, and Blamont, 35 miles due west of Strassburg, is fifteen miles. Thirty miles further north, on the frontier, the Germans constructed an entrenched camp at Chateau Salins two months ago, and these positions are evidently intended to keep off any concerted action that may be made by the French forces from Nancy and Luneville, which lie a few miles across the French frontier due west of them.

Annuities to English Princesses.

Some questions have recently been raised in England regarding the annuities paid from the British Treasury to English princesses who have married German husbands. Mr. Asquith has now announced that the annuities to the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Princess Christian, and Princess Henry of Battenberg are still being paid, which as "Truth" remarks is quite right. The two daughters of Queen Victoria have spent their whole lives in England and their husbands settled permanently in this country when they married. The Duchess is the only daughter of the Emperor Alexander II. and aunt of the Emperor Nicholas, and her connection with Germany (except during her husband's short reign as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) has consisted in her spending a few months of each year in that country, either at Rosenau, her dower-house in the Thuringian Forest, or at her villa near Tegernsee, in Bavaria. The only Royal annuity which has been withdrawn is that of the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenberg Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge), who was granted £3,000 a year for life by Sir Robert Peel when she was married in June, 1843. This marriage took place in what was then the new private chapel of Buckingham Palace, The Grand Duchess is the great aunt of Queen Mary and there is a strong and affectionate intimacy between the two.

"Ye Mariners of England."

A correspondent writes to a contemporary expresing surprise that in the present efflorescence of minor poets which is not the least of the burdens imposed upon the British public by the war no mention should have been made at the present juncture of Campbell's immortal lyric "Ye Mariners of England." It was thrown off during the stress of the conflict of a century ago, but is just as inspiring to-day as it was then. The verses are worth quoting:—

Ye Mariners of England
Who guard our native seas,
Whose flag has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze—

Your glorious standard launch again
To fight another foe,
As ye sweep through the deep
When the stormy winds do blow—
When the battle rages loud and long
And the stormy winds do blow!

The spirits of your fathers
Shall start from every wave,
For the deck it was their field of fame
And ocean was their grave—
Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell
Your manly hearts shall glow,
As ye sweep through the deep
When the stormy winds do blow—
When the battle rages loud and long
And the stormy winds do blow!

Britannia needs no bulwarks
No towers along the steep,
Her march is o'er the mountain waves
Her home is on the deep.
With thunders from her native oak
She quells the floods below
As they roar on the shore
When the stormy winds do blow;
When the battle rages loud and long
And the stormy winds do blow.

The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn
Till danger's troubled night be o'er
And the morn of peace return.
Then, then, ye ocean warriors,
Our song and feast shall flow
To the fame of your name
When the storm has ceased to blow—
When the fiery fight is heard no more
And the storm has ceased to blow!

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Lord Pentland will unveil the statue of the late Lord Ripon at Madras on Tuesday next. The statue has been erected in a prominent place near the Vijianagram Fountain on Mount Road.

Mr. Gordon Fraser, of Messrs Best & Co., has been elected Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year in place of Sir Hugh Fraser who has been elected Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman left Bombay for Karachi by the Gujarat mail last night, on a Masonic tour.

The services of Major H. Innes, Civil Surgeon, Kamrup, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Major James, Malarial Research Officer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Educational Department.

Mr. Porter, Secretary to the Government of India in the Education and Sanitation Department; Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary; and Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Assistant Secretary, who are about to complete their extended tenure, will continue to remain in their appointments.

INDIANS IN ACTION.

FINE EXPLOIT BY GURKHAS.

The special correspondent of the "Times" in the Pas-de-Calais describes the splendid work being done by the Indian troops at the front.

For several days, he writes, they had to face a terrific assault, and their ranks were daily thinned by a most murderous fire from heavy artillery and machine guns, against which they had little opportunity of showing their prowess in the kind of warfare in which they are most useful—the charge and the stealthy night attack.

Occasionally, however, they have done wonders in this way. A company of Gurkhas had been terribly worried one day by the fire from a certain German trench about 200 yards from their own, at each end of which a mitrailleuse was posted. At nightfall they determined to have done with it. Secretly and silently four men left their trench, and crept away into the darkness. An hour passed, two hours, three, and nothing happened.

GERMAN PANIC.

Then, just before dawn, came the alarm. There was a sudden cry of terror from the German lines, then mingled shouts and shots. After a minute's struggle in the dark against an invisible foe, who slashed and stabbed without being seen, the Germans were seized with panic and bolted to the rear. Rifle fire blazed out along the whole front, but the four happy Gurkhas slunk back to their comrades unscathed. When dawn broke the German trench lay untenanted save by the two silent mitrailleuses and the gashed and bleeding bodies of fifteen of its defenders.

The work of the Indian regiments has been very creditable, but their casualties, too, have been high. A curiously large proportion of men are put out of action by wounds in the left hand. A whole field ambulance sometimes reaches hospital filled with nothing but such cases. These are due largely to the habit which the Indian soldier has of supporting his rifle in the fork of his thumb and index finger with the palm spread right out.

A Lahore paper learns that the new Peoples' Bank was registered about a week ago and that the directorate is being formed.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hongkong, that the official rate of exchange on a Mexican dollar for December 1914 will be 1sh. 8½d. at Hongkong and on the stations.

The following appointments are made in Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service in India:—Miss W. Maclean is appointed a Nursing Sister. Senior Nursing Sister Miss L. M. Lloyd is promoted to be a Lady Superintendent vice Lady Superintendent Miss M. L. Hayes who is permitted to retire. Nursing Sister Miss C. S. McGowan will be a Senior Nursing Sister vice Miss Lloyd.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' PROGRESS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN EAST.

FRANCE CERTAIN OF SUCCESS.

M. VIVIANI'S HOPE FOR A REGENERATED EUROPE.

News to-day is not very plentiful, but such as has come to hand is good.

At every point in France the Allies have asserted their superiority. The Germans have been thrown back in several districts and in one district the Allies carried three German field-works representing a trench of 1,500 metres.

From the Sea to the Lys there has only been an artillery engagement. Between the Lys and the Aisne a German attack attempting to debouch from Carency, was repulsed.

A Petrograd communiqué says that desperate fighting occurred on the 21st instant between the lower Vistula and the Pilica. The German attacks were repulsed. Two thousand Austrians were captured between the Pilica and the Upper Vistula. The operations in Galicia are developing in favour of the Russians.

Lt. Norman Holbrook, Commander of B11, who torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh, has been awarded the V. C. Lieutenant Winn, the secnod-in-command, has been awarded the D. S. O.

M. Viviani, the French Premier, made a stirring declaration in the Chamber of Deputies stating that France, in accord with her Allies, would not lay down arms till she had avenged the outraged right, regained for ever her lost provinces, restored to heroic Belgium the fulness of her material prosperity and independence, and broken Prussian militarism so that they might eventually reconstruct a regenerated Europe, founded upon peace and right. He emphasised that France was certain of success and dwelt on her splendid financial position.

TURKISH DISLIKE OF GERMANS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Sir Edwin Pears who was arrested and expelled from Constantinople, has arrived in London.

In an interview he stated that he anticipated a revolution in Turkey in the event of a German reverse. The Turkish soldiers and sailors disliked the Germans.

DEATH OF A TURKISH OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

The death took place here yesterday of a Turkish officer, one of the batch of wounded prisoners who were recently brought to Poona from the Persian Gulf. The funeral was attended by a large number of Mahomedans of Poona who followed the bier, chanting prayers.

SLOW ADVANCE CONTINUES.

FRENCH PREMIER'S STIRRING SPEECH.

VIOLENT BAYONET FIGHTING.

GERMANS REPULSED ON THE AISNE.

GERMAN FIELD WORKS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The afternoon's communiqué says: "From the sea to the Lys there has only been an artillery engagement. We repulsed between the Lys and the Aisne a German attack attempting to debouch from Carency. We captured some houses in the region of Blangy. The enemy's attacks on Mametz and the neighbouring trenches did not permit our troops to make much progress in this direction.

We repulsed three attacks in the Lihons region, and also made slight gains eastward and westward of Tracy-le-val.

Our artillery maintained an effective fire on the Mouvron plateau. There have been artillery engagements at Rheims and in Champagne and Argonne, while around Souain there was violent bayonet fighting. We made no appreciable progress in this district.

We carried three German field-works representing a trench of fifteen hundred metres in the vicinity of Perthes-les-Hurlus.

We consolidated our positions gained north-east of Beau Sejour, and occupied all trenches bordering on the Le Calvaire ridge in Bois-de-la-Grurre. Our progress continues at Saint Hubert. We repulsed an attack at Bois Bolants, where some ground had been lost, and recaptured two-thirds of the ground. Slight progress has been made between Argonne and the Meuse at Vanqoois, and our troops northward of Malincourt succeeded in getting past the barbed-wire entanglements and capturing some of the enemy's trenches, where they had hitherto held the ground we had lost.

We then recaptured Bois-de-Consenvoye. On the ground we recently won the fighting was sharp.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Last night's official Paris communique said:—North of Puissaleine and south of Noyon the enemy on Monday evening made violent counterattacks. All were repulsed.

We gained a footing at Boureuilles, south of Varennes.

Our attacks were continued on Tuesday and we appear to have secured our progress at Boureuilles and west of Vauquois.

NEW COMMANDER AT THE NORE.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE CALLAGHAM APPOINTED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Admiral Sir George Callaghan has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, at the Nore, in succession to Admiral Sir Richard Poore.

The "Times" says that the original arrangement that Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne should succeed Admiral Poore in August last has been departed from, is doubtless due to the valuable experience which Sir George Callaghan must have acquired at the Admiralty recently.

His appointment will be regarded with approval and satisfaction in the country.

THE NEW SULTAN.

ACCESSION CELEBRATIONS IN THE SUDAN.

KHARTUM, Dec. 2

The accession of the Sultan was celebrated in Khartum and at all the headquarters in the Sudan.

The officers of the Egyptian Army took the oath of allegiance.

AIR RAID ON STRASSBURG.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

An airman dropped bombs on a suburb of Strassburg and did some damage.

A REGENERATED EUROPE.

STIRRING STATEMENT BY FRENCH PREMIER.

CERTAIN OF SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.

At the opening of Parliament in Paris to-day, M. Viviani, in the Chamber of Deputies, made a stirring Ministerial declaration. He reviewed the progress of the war, and said that France, in accord with her Allies, would not lay down arms till she had avenged the outraged right, regained for ever her lost provinces, restored to heroic Belgium the fullness of her material prosperity and independence, and broken Prussian militarism so that they might eventually reconstruct a regenerated Europe founded upon peace and right.

The Premier emphasised that France was certain of success owing to the heroism of her Army, guided by her incomparable leaders; also her bluejackets with the British commanding the seas, protecting the Colonies, and enabling the transportation of troops.

The Premier further dwelt on the splendid financial position of France.

GERMANY'S CLUMSY LIES.

M. Viviani continued:—In a sacred cause France has thrown all her youth and manhood against Germany's will and dream of conquest. The peace of Europe would have been saved if Germany had accepted Great Britain's suggestion of July 31st, as did Russia and France. But Germany brusquely declared war because for forty years she had unceasingly pursued her object of dominating the world. Now the German Government desires to rehabilitate itself with the opinion of the world and is endeavouring to throw blame on the Allies, but all its clumsy lies have failed to deceive the most credulous.

M. Viviani declared that the present satisfactory position was due to the Army, of which the Republic could be proud and of its victories on the Marne, in Flanders and in many fights. He said:—We salute all heroes; those who have fallen and those who by final victory to-morrow will avenge them.

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

M. Viviani emphasised that France had no need to resort to a loan as the Bank of France was in a position to furnish resources to the Treasury and to aid in resumption of the economic life of the country. All this showed the vitality of France and the soundness of her credit.

He concluded:—France will rebuild again her ruins. This work will certainly be borne in mind in the indemnities which we shall exact. Meanwhile, with the help of contributions which the whole nation will pay voluntarily and proudly we shall carry out the work.

SUFFERERS AT SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The King has sent the following message to the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding:—

The people of Scarborough and Whitby have been much in my thoughts during the past week. I deeply sympathise with the bereaved families in their distress. Please let me know the condition of the wounded. I trust they will have a speedy recovery.

The Mayor of Scarborough has replied that there are twenty-seven serious cases and about a hundred slight ones. The families of those killed and wounded thanked His Majesty for his sympathy.

It is reported that a gang of a dozen armed dacoits raided the house of a Mahomedan landowner named Sadatullah of Rahamatpur Village, Bakherganj, and after killing two occupants who offered resistance and torturing to death another absconded, with property valued at Rs. 3,000.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LARGE CAPTURE OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.

To-day's official statement says:—Desperate fighting occurred on the 21st. inst. between the lower Vistula and the river Pilica. The German attacks were repulsed.

Two thousand Austrians were captured between the Pilica and the upper Vistula.

The operations in Galicia are developing in favour of the Russians and sorties from Przemysl have been repulsed.

SERIES OF OBSTINATE COMBATS.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.

An official statement says:—A series of obstinate combats occurred on the 21st. inst. between the lower Vistula and the river Pilica, particularly on the left bank of the latter. All the enemy's efforts were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Russians evacuated only some insignificant districts and retired eastward with the object of occupying more advantageous positions. Our counter-attack threw back on the river the German units which had crossed the Bzura near Zchrzeff, the Germans losing nine mitrailleuses and many killed.

There has been no important change between the Pilica and the upper Vistula, except in the district of Skovnonno where the Austrians, who had crossed the Nida, were hemmed against it. A thousand surrendered on the 19th inst. in the district of Przedberg. Our operations in Galicia have developed with great success. Near Ryolice an Austrian division was suddenly attacked and fled in disorder, leaving five hundred dead. Elsewhere in the same region many Austrians and three guns were captured as the result of our offensive. Portions of the garrison of Prezmsyl attempted fresh sorties in different directions. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss.

ENEMY IN GREATER FORCE.

A CONTINUOUS DEFENSIVE ZONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State, says:—

The Eye-Witness at the British Headquarters says:—

The enemy is now in greater force and the positions are much stronger and better organised than two months ago. There is now practically a continuous defensive zone consisting in some places of several lines cunningly sited and carefully constructed works, a maze of fire trenches and obstacles.

The South African Government reports a reconnaisance in force by the Union Troops in German South-west Africa.

Writing of the new armies now being raised in Britain the "Times" Military Correspondent says that they are composed of fine material, trained by regulars without haste, but without rest. Steady reinforcements have poured out from Home.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—An Austrian communique concludes an account of the fighting in Galicia in which success is claimed, with the statement that the Russians recently appeared with strong forces in Galicia.

The "Berliner Tageblatt", mentions the report of Russian troops having been brought over the Kieff-Lemberg Railway and gone forward to a destination other than Prezemysl.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The King to-day received in audience Sze, the new Chinese Minister, and Low-Ysk-Lin, the retiring Minister.

THE EXPLOIT OF B11.

LT. HOLBROOK AWARDED THE V. C.

"MOST CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The "London Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Norman Holbrook "for most conspicuous bravery when in command of Sub-marine B11."

The "Gazette," in giving details, says:—On December 13th, Sub-marine B11, Lieut.-Commander Holbrook, entered the Dardanelles, and despite difficult currents dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh, which was guarding the minefield.

B11 although pursued by gunfire and torpedo boats, returned safely.

She was submerged on one occasion for nine hours.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The "London Gazette" announces that Lieutenant Winn, second in command on B11, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

TWO MORE V. C.'S.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A TRENCH.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Victoria Crosses have been awarded to Second-Lieutenant James Leach and Sergeant John Hogan, 2nd Manchesters.

After the failure of two attempts to recapture a trench at Festubert on the 29th October, both voluntarily decided in the afternoon to recapture it. Working traverse after traverse they regained the possession of the trench, killing eight Germans, wounding two and capturing sixteen.

LT. THE HON. E. HARDINGE.

DIED OF BLOOD POISONING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Lieutenant the Hon. E. Hardinge, who died of wounds at Folkestone, had been employed on reconnaissance and had done so well that his work had been brought to the notice of Brigadier-General Kavanagh and his name was sent to the General Headquarters for a reward. The King gave him a D.S.O., meanwhile he was badly wounded and died of blood poisoning.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail Sobani, President Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary, H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, begs to offer His Excellency sincere condolences on the death of his son, and prays the Almighty to give him strength and fortitude to bear the loss."

The committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have sent a telegram of condolence to his Excellency the Viceroy.

Telegrams expressing the Viceroy's gratitude for sympathy with him in his sorrow have been received by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebroy, Sheriff of Bombay, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

UNPRECEDENTED DEFEAT.

AUSTRIAN ROUT IN SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.

An Italian journalist from the eastern front, describing the Austrian defeat, declares that it was unprecedented. The debris of the army reentered Austria without artillery and rifles and lacking everything.

PRINCESS MARY'S FUND.

GIFT FROM BOMBAY.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Princess Mary's fund for providing Christmas gifts for the soldiers amounted last night to 153,200, sterling. The Donations included a generous gift from Bombay Parsis.

NIGHT WARFARE IN THE DIKES.

HAND-TO-HAND CONTESTS.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' NARRATIVES.

Mr. James Dunn, a "Daily Mail" correspondent at Rotterdam writes that German soldiers relating their experiences in the continuous battle for the Yser dwell on the horrors of night fighting and the desperate resistance of the Allies.

The "North German Gazette" prints a letter from a German infantryman in which he says: "In the trenches outside Dixmude we had suffered many days from the rain and sleet, and, instead of sleeping, we shivered from cold. When the order to attack came there was no improvement in the weather. We were in water up to our waists. At three o'clock in the morning we advanced in close formation towards a railway dike near the village.

"Quietly we crept over the open ground, through wet ditches, towards the dike which, 500 yards away, was visible as a black shadow. Another 300 yards forwards we were stopped by a small canal, which took ten minutes to cross. We were now 200 yards from the dike. At once we saw the flash of the enemy's rifles, which spluttered in thousands of little flames above the edge of the dike. Machine guns delivered a death rattle, and it was impossible to advance. 'Down!' came the order. We lay flat on the open field and dug for life and death.

"I had no spade and dug with my hands, tearing out the turf inch by inch. My left-hand comrade was killed and I took his spade. Bang! My helmet straps were cut through. I dug quicker. Daylight dawned and with the first ray of light a bullet went through the pack on my back. Still digging I was again hit, the enemy firing from the roofs of houses.

"We waited for six hours for our artillery to come up and silence the enemy's fire. After four hours' artillery fire the village was a ruin, but still the dike spat a stream of lead and it was death to him who lifted his head. Suddenly the earth seemed to collapse, my pack flew right into the air, and my right foot received a blow as if from a heavy hammer."

The writer is now in hospital at Biebrich.

JUST IN TIME.

Another thrilling description of a night attack is given in a German soldier's letter published by the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" . . . "Evening was coming on, and owing to the clouded sky it was soon pitch dark. About nine o'clock a cyclist came rushing up, shouting that our battalion must go at once to the aid of two companies which had crossed the river and had been surprised by overwhelming hostile forces.

"Within a quarter of an hour we started groping our way through the darkness. After some ten minutes the bullets began whistling over our heads, and a smothered cry of pain here, an exclamation there, showed us that some of them also found their mark among our men. A little farther on we reached the Yser, a twenty-yards wide canalised stream. The bridge had been blown up by the Belgians, and what our sappers had constructed in its place could hardly be called a satisfactory substitute.

"A barge had been moored across the stream, connected on either side with the banks by a board. In consequence of the wet weather and the many muddy shoes which had gone before, this improvised passage had become so slippery that it was impossible to cross except on hands and knees.

"On the other side a sentry received us with a warning not to stand upright but continue on hands and knees, a quite superfluous admonition, as the bullets were whistling about our ears. We carefully glided over the ground. Indian fashion, and vainly tried to pierce the darkness to see what was happening. The more we went to the left the greater the number of wounded we came upon.

"On we crept, until at length we reached the left wing and threw ourselves down flat upon the dike, one beside the other. From right to left the order went from man to man: 'Look out well; the enemy is continually lengthening his right wing and here and there is only five paces distant on the other side of the dike.' Shadows were flitting about, and flashes came from behind the dike.

"Suddenly a bright light flashed up, illuminating for a moment the whole region, which was teeming with enemies. More rapid grew the crackling of our rifles, and now and then a groan or a scream proved that our shots were not all off the mark. But we also sustained heavy losses.

"Small hostile forces loomed up out of the darkness and tried to storm the bank. But our men were cowering behind the dike like tigers ready to spring upon their prey. They jumped up as soon as a black shadow showed himself and tried to knock him down with the butts of their guns. It was a wild hand-to-hand struggle; every inch of ground was stubbornly contested amid groans and yells and the flash and crack of rifles.

"No one would give in. Packages of cartridges were thrown to us, distributed and fired in a feverish frenzy. We must hold out, we knew that, for behind us flowed the river. Then, all of a sudden, we heard a clear voice ringing from across the water: 'Here comes a battalion to cover your right flank!' Already the rifles were flashing on the left, and enveloping hostile ranks were repulsed. Help had, indeed, come just in time."

THE NAVY'S RAIDING AIRMEN

DAMAGE TO ZEPPELIN FACTORY.

FLIGHT OF 250 MILES.

The Secretary of the Admiralty furnished during mail week the following account of the daring raid by British airmen on the Zeppelin Airship Factory. It is understood that serious damage was done to the factory:—

On Saturday a flight of aeroplanes under the command of Squadron-Commander E. F. Briggs, of the Royal Naval Air Service, with Flight-Commander J. T. Babington and Flight-Lieutenant S. V. Sippe as Pilots, flew from French territory to the Zeppelin Airship Factory at Friedrichshafen.

All three pilots in succession flew down to close range under a heavy fire from guns, mitrailleuses, and rifles and launched their bombs according to instructions. Commander Briggs is reported to have been shot down, wounded, and taken to hospital as a prisoner. Both the other officers have returned safely to French territory, though their machines were damaged by gun fire. They report positively that all bombs reached their objective and that serious damage was done to the Zeppelin factory.

This flight of 250 miles, which penetrated 120 miles into Germany, across mountainous country, in difficult weather conditions, constitutes with the attack a fine feat of arms.

THE DARING AIRMEN.

The following account by Mr. C. G. Grey in "The Times" will be read with interest:—

An American who recently returned from Germany told me that after the raids by Squadron-Commander Grey, Flight-Commander Marix, and Flight-Lieutenant Collet, of the Royal Naval Air Service, on Dusseldorf and Cologne, there was a regular *trek* of the well-to-do inhabitants into the interior of Germany. The latest feat, by three other Naval fliers at Friedrichshafen, is likely to cause still more moral effect, seeing that the town is nearer the heart of Germany, and is, moreover, the *fons et origo* of Zeppelins in general, whereas the other cities are merely outlying stations.

The officers who took part in the Friedrichshafen raid were all picked men, who have already proved their worth. Squadron-Commander Featherstone Briggs is one of the most experienced pilots of the R.N.A.S. He is 32 years of age, and lives at Bristol. An engineer lieutenant-commander R.N., on his naval service, he was appointed for engineering duties to the Royal Naval Flying School at Eastchurch, where, besides bringing the mechanical side of that establishment to a high state of efficiency, he soon became one of the best fliers. His flying was of a scientific nature, for he always went up surrounded with instruments for the measurement of altitude, air-speed, engine-speed, angles of tilt, and so forth, much to the joy of the unregenerate pilots who trusted to their eyes and hands. Nevertheless, he flew as well as the best of them, and capped it all by putting the British altitude "record" up to 15,000ft. last winter, on which occasion he was badly frost-bitten and suffered for some time in consequence. Since the outbreak of war he has been flying in France and Belgium and has done much valuable work, besides having many narrow escapes. Though he has now fallen into German hands and is lost to the Service for the rest of the war, he has done enough work already to allow him to rest honourably till the war is over. Thanks are due to the German officer at Friedrichshafen who telegraphed to this country that the captured pilot's wounds are not serious.

Flight-Commander Babington, R.N., originally a sub-lieutenant, R.N., is quite a young pilot. Acrobatics are not encouraged in the Navy, but when he is at the wheel no one feels anxious at seeing a seaplane weighing over a ton and a half performing antics worthy of an exhibition flier's single-seater.

Flight-Lieutenant Sidney Sippe, R.N.A.S., has already become known as one of the three officers told off for the second Dusseldorf raid, when he very shabbily treated by his engine at the very start. The good feeling existing in the R.N.A.S, is shown by his promptly being given the next chance of service. As test pilot for one of our biggest aeroplane firms, he has flown in Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Spain. He is a clever and determined flier with splendid hands and judgment of pace and distance. He was only appointed from civil life to the R.N.A.S., after the outbreak of war.

A NEW FRENCH BOMB.

When aircraft first became recognized as practical weapons of war, superior persons in both Services scoffed at them as weapons of offence, arguing that they would never lift a sufficient weight of explosives to do serious damage, and that if they did the mere act of dropping the bombs would upset the machine—if an aeroplane—or cause it to rise with dangerous suddenness—if a dirigible balloon. The limit of offensiveness expected from our fliers was that they should repel enemy aeroplane by rifle or revolver fire, or with machine-guns fitted in the bows of propeller-driven aeroplanes.

Consequently when, early in the war, the pilots of the Royal Flying Corps showed their ability to stampede cavalry camps, to destroy ammunition trains, and otherwise to make themselves unpleasant to German troops with incendiary or high-explosive bombs, the prophets were a trifle confounded. Then the French fliers started work with their "flechettes," horrid little arrows of steel which penetrate through a man's head or shoulder into his lungs or pin him to the ground by his feet when marching. These things are packed in bundles and are sprinkled out of their boxes by simply pulling a string, so that they pepper the ground closely along the line over which the machine has passed. They are even more feared than bombs, as they cannot be seen falling, and cover a much greater area for a given weight carried.

Now the French have produced a more deadly bomb than ever, a thing weighing nearly 150lb., fired by a time-fuse, and exploding horizontally a yard or two before reaching the ground so that it sweeps everything off the earth for yards round. These are carried two at a time by big powerful aeroplanes specially built for the purpose and they have only lately come into use in any quantities.

Still, on the field of battle, bomb-dropping from aeroplanes resembles artillery fire in that the moral effect is greater than the material effect, and among seasoned soldiers the moral effect is not so great as it would be among civilians. Therefore one is inclined to believe that regularly organized raids by our aviators into German territory would have a greater effect on the self-satisfied, or self-deceived, mental state of the German people than would a far greater amount of work done over the German Army.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

The Governor's Band, under the direction of Ernest A. Barratt, Esq., Director of Music to H. E., has been engaged to play selected programmes of music, on the following days:—

AT

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

ON

'XMAS EVE.

Thursday, the 24th of December, 1914,

from 7 p. m. till 11-45 p. m.

ON

BOXING DAY

AT THE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Saturday, the 26th of December, 1914,

from 9 p. m.

ON

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

Thursday, the 31st of December, 1914,

from 7 p. m. to 12 o'clock midnight.

Special dinners consisting of 10 courses will be served on each of the above occasions at Green's Restaurant and in the private dining rooms of the hotel overlooking Green's Restaurant and also in the Taj Restaurant, at the reduced prices of Rs. 5 per head.

SERVICE A LA CARTE AND SILVER GRILL OPEN AS USUAL.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book their orders for Tables early.

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Green's Restaurant.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

CHARGE AGAINST A POONA PLEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

An interesting case is at present proceeding before Capt. Molony, Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, in which Dattatre Sadashiv Datte, a pleader of the local Small Causes Court and Dattatre Mahadev Oke, a law student, are charged under section 411, I.P.C., with receiving stolen property.

The case is a sequel to the arrest of a man named Dagroo Ganu Sakre who was charged with being the author of a series of thefts from residents in Kirkee. Sakre, it is alleged, used to dispose of the stolen property to the two accused, receiving exchange for jewellery, bicycles, etc., trifling sums of money. This man was recently sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and in consequence of information given by him the charge was laid against the two accused.

MOSLEM AND CONGRESS.

A CALCUTTA PAPER'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The "Hablul Matin", a Calcutta Moslem organ, writes about the Indian National Congress as follows:—"We do not deny the necessity of meetings and societies for discussion of political, economic and other questions, but we do not approve of separate movements for separate communities. The Moslem League and the Sammilani of Jains may now be safely discontinued and all Indians may now join the Congress to the benefit of the nation as well as their respective communities. Mahomedans, not one or two, but the whole community should come forward to further this great national movement. The alienation of Moslems from the Congress has already done a great harm to the interest of the community."

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 65,06,018.

LORD ROBERTS WITH THE INDIAN TROOPS.

DETAILS OF THE LAST VISIT.

AN AERIAL GUARD.

The following brief account of the last visit paid by Lord Roberts to the Indian troops in France was issued by the Press Bureau, during mail week:—

This day will live long in the memory of the Indian Army—the day of the visit of its Colonel-in-Chief to the fine corps which is upholding its traditions in the fiercest struggle which its annals have known.

After a night of deluging rain and high wind the morning broke cold and clear, and Lord Roberts arrived at the headquarters of the corps in brilliant sunshine. The Field-Marshal was welcomed by the General and inspected a guard of honour of mixed British and Indian troops which was drawn up to receive him. A thousand feet above, a British aeroplane, almost stationary, battling against a fifty-mile wind, kept guard over the greatest soldier of our Empire, and the continuous roll of guns came from the long line of battle but a few miles away.

Lord Roberts stayed but a few minutes in all at corps headquarters, and then, behind our line, visited headquarters of divisions and those of the cavalry. At each place two men from each unit, British and Indian, were drawn up for inspection, and the Field-Marshal paused here and there with a kindly question, in Hindustani, which was keenly appreciated by those who had the honour to represent their corps. Nearly every man had come straight from the trenches, but in spite of the severe strain which they have undergone looked keen, hard, and soldierly. They must indeed have rejoiced the heart of their old Commander-in-Chief.

At a point on the line Lord Roberts stayed a few minutes in conversation with his old friend Sir Pertab Singh, who, fine old soldier and sportsman that he is, is sharing to the full the fortunes of war with the young Maharaja and his Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

At each halt Lord Roberts said a few words of welcome and encouragement to the officers assembled to meet him, bidding them, as their Colonel-in-Chief, to remember that the Indian Corps, the first Imperial contribution to the Empire's armies in the field, would be joined by other contingents, one and all determined to bring the struggle against a powerful and relentless enemy to the only possible conclusion. The Field-Marshal left amid three hearty cheers from each of the headquarters visited. The news of his visit and his constant interest and sympathy will encourage and inspire the corps in whatever task the future has in store.

"HE WAS OUR FATHER."

Within a post or two of the receipt of the foregoing account the following was received from the same source:—

Late on the night of the 14th the sad news of Lord Roberts's death was received at headquarters of the Indian Army corps, and the tidings were communicated to the whole corps in the early morning. No news could have been more unforeseen or more tragic, following as it did the visit paid by our Colonel-in-Chief but two short days before. The news was received everywhere with expressions of profound grief, and spread so quickly among the Indian officers and rank and file that there were few who had not heard it at the extreme flank of the corps line before the day was far advanced. Only one other Englishman has attained to anything near the place which Lord Roberts filled in the heart of the Indian soldier, and that was John Nicholson. But it is safe to say that the devotion of Lord Roberts has had a measure of human affection in it which no other English soldier has been able to command.

An Indian officer of Cureton's Multanis said to-day, "He was truly not only the Colonel-in-Chief of our Army; he was our father. He was a pattern of the British officer under whom we gladly serve—brave, wise, and above all full of sympathy. It is sad—what parting with one like him is not?—but, thank God we saw him here at the last, and I, if I live, will be able to tell my children in the Punjab that he shook hands with me and spoke to me in my own language." "And Sahib," he added, "what death could have been more to the choosing of a man like our Colonel-in-Chief than to die amid the sound of the guns among us—the Army that he loved so well?" All Indian officers felt the same thing—the fitness of the end.

A detachment of 20 non-commissioned officers representative of the Indian Corps was sent to form a guard of honour over the house where all that was mortal of their chief lay, and the Indian Princes of Bikanir, Jodhpur, Kishengarh, and Cooch Behar, with Colonel Sir Pertab Singh and other distinguished Indian officers left for England to be present at the funera.

DEATH OF SUBADAR NAIDU.

HERO OF THE BURMESE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

The death is reported in Madras of Subadar Bahadur P. Veerargavaloo Naidu, ate of 24th Madras Infantry. The deceased having enrolled himself as a sepoy rose to the position of Subadar Bahadur and afterwards his services were placed at the disposal of the Burma Military Police. He then retired on pension, which he enjoyed till his death. The deceased was warded by the Chief Commissioner of Burma a sword and a certificate of honour in recognition of his gallant behaviour in the Burmese War.

FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE.

PRIMITIVE CONDITION OF WARFARE.

SERIES OF STIFF ENCOUNTERS.

The special correspondent of "The Times" writes as follows from "Behind the Centre," under date Nov. 24:—

Anybody who knows the Argonne will readily understand why it is that the actions which are daily being fought out in its sombre depths should be—to quote the official description of them—so "exceptionally murderous." It is a forest in which there are extremely few open spaces of any kind. To the north there is the pass of Grand Prè—one of the passes through which, over 100 years ago, the Prussians fought their way before their defeat at Valmy; roughly half-way down is the road running from Viennele-Cateau on the western fringe through Le Fuur-de-Paris to Varennes on the eastern outskirts; right down in the south is the pass of Les Islettes, through which runs the railway line from Châlons and Ste. Menehould to Clermont-en-Argonne, and eventually to Verdun.

ALMOST PATHLESS WOODS.

The whole of this region has been honeycombed with devices for destroying the enemy. There are innumerable carefully concealed positions, so cunningly hidden away by logs of wood undergrowth that it is impossible to detect them until you stumble suddenly right upon them. Sometimes the opposing forces are stationed so close to one anther that the soldiers pelt each other with stones like gutter-snipes. In the very depths of the forest, in fact, the fighting has in it almost a touch of those old days so well described in Balzac's "Les Chouans," when Marche-a-Terre and his companions were at grips with the *bleus*. It is impossible often to make any use of artillery, and no aeroplane—that foe to the neat surprise—can spy into the tangled underwoods. The personal element has something like fair scope for its display.

When the Crown Prince received the news of the defeat upon the Marne he was compelled to remove his headquarters from Ste. Manehould to Montfaucen and to take up a position much farther north, such as would enable him, in case of necessity, to retire across the Meuse. Several vigorous attacks were made in the immediately succeeding weeks by both sides. The French at first managed to capture both Varennes and Vienne, but not long afterwards they lost Varennes and part of the connectig road.

REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

Towards the end of October the Germans made several desperate attempts to seize the little town of le Tour de-Paris. All these attacks, however, were beaten off by the French, who no one occasion (October 24 succeeded in annihilating an entire German infantry regiment. The Germans were enticed into assaulting a French position which had been thoroughly mined and protected by concealed pits, and in a very short space of time lost 1,200 men killed. Still more recently the Germans have renewed their attacks upon the town and also upon St. Hubert, which lies a little way to the north-west of it; but their efforts remain unsuccessful. In the meantime the French have captured the village of Melzicourt, on the banks of the Aisne, thereby strengthening their position on the western flank of the Argonne forest and obtaining a stronger hold on Vienne-Varennes road. At the same time they repulsed German attacks in the wood of La Grurie—a subdivision of the main forest lying roughly parallel with Melzicourt.

USE OF MINES.

Another special feature of the struggle here, upon which a recent official communication laid stress, is the large use which is being made of mines. The French *corps d'armee* is particularly adept at this type of warfare. The German repulse before Le Four-de-Paris is no isolated example of the French sappers' skill. Not long ago the French troops occupying a tiny village close to St. Hubert were astonished to receive the order to retreat. They went away with regret, for the village was a charming spot and they had no mind to hand it over to the Germans. Two hours later they heard the sound of a tremendous explosion, and with a smile upon his lips the officer gave the order that they should retrace their steps.

At nightfall, without having fired a shot, they came back to the spot they had evacuated only a few hours previously. But the little village of V—— no longer existed. Hardly a building was left standing. Everywhere was ruin, desolation and death. The main quarter of the place was literally heaped up with a jumbled mass of dead bodies already stiff, wounded men in their last agonies, vehicles without their drivers, horses without their riders. According to the story told me, two brigades of Bavarian and Saxon troops had been wiped out. The word brigade obviously cannot be accepted in the ordinary sense, but there is no doubt that very heavy loss was inflicted upon the Germans.

The significance of the events in the Argonne is not altogether easy to determine. Fifth their present depleted ranks the Germans can hardly be attempting that advance in force which their successful attack on St. Mihiel—already described at some length by your Nancy correspondent—seemed at first to foreshadow. Either, therefore, the German operations are nothing but a diversion or they are a more or less serious attempt to invest Verdun from the west.

The French plan, in so far as it does not consist merely in repelling the repeated German attacks, is no doubt to be connected with the more westerly phases of the battle of the Aisne.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RETIRING CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

In the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce the Hon. Sir Hugh Fraser, the retiring Chairman, who presided, said:—

We may congratulate ourselves that notwithstanding certain amount of uneasiness at the commencement of the war the trade generally was settling down to a more normal state and let us look forward to an early solution of the several knotty problems in connection with the find of new markets for our products which have hitherto been shipped to the Continent.

Sir Hugh Fraser expressed his appreciation for the part taken by the members of the Chamber in assisting the war by contributions and by allowing assistants to go on active service. He believed that the majority of the firms on the Chamber had at least one or more of their men either gone or going in the near future.

QUIET XMAS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Calcutta seems to be in for a very quiet Christmas this year so much so that the large number of taxis plying for hire in the streets are treading on each other's tyres in their anxiety to find fares. Several of them were fined in the Kyd Street Police Court yesterday for obstruction.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. the Hon. V. D. Boscawen, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieut. C. R. Cooch, Border Regiment.

Lieut. N. Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.

Captain H. M. Powell, South Staffs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F. Hind, East Yorks.

Lieut. A. G. Murray-Smith, Life Guards.

Lieut. B. Strandring, Warwicks.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The following is the thirty-second list of casualties in France and Belgium:

KILLED.

Second Lieut. P. E. N. Howard, Royal Irish Regiment.

Capt. H. C. Rome, 20th Infantry.

Capt. S. Ussher. 129th Baluchis.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. C. S. Browning, 129th Baluchis.

Capt. C. A. G. Money, 130th Baluchis.

Ten more men are reported killed in the 57th Rifles.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

"The Englishman" reports that the Calcutta Boy Scouts have suffered another loss at the Front in the death of their late popular drill instructor Sergeant Chayto White of the Black Watch who has been killed in action.

"The Statesman" reports that a well known Calcutta citizen, Mr. George Lane Anderson has lost his son, Second-Lieut Ernest Anderson of the Royal Scots Fusiliers who has been killed in action in the Flanders.

LIFE GUARDS' FEAT.

HOW PRUSSIANS WERE ROUTED WITH BAYONET.

The following particulars are to hand concerning the rout by the Household Cavalry of the Prussian Guards about the middle of last month.

The men, though cavalry, were served with bayonets and placed in the trenches. For week after week they remained there, firing and being fired on, suffering heavy losses, their position being midway between British and German artillery fire. With them were the Irish Guards, the London Scottish, and other regiments, when the glorious venture of the week-end occurred.

The Life Guards observed that the Irish Guards, who were in front of them, were retiring. They prepared to reinforce, but the order came to advance, then to charge with fixed bayonets through the intervals of the Irish. Like a tornado the crack cavalry regiment surged on to take first one trench, then another, and yet another. Their success was magnificent, but terrible was the number of the fallen.

As an active eye-witness expressed it: "It was hell upon earth. I saw as much in those two days as I saw in two years in South Africa."

A woollen undershirt has been sent General Joffre from his native town, Rivasaltes, on the Western Mediterranean coast. Nearly every woman and girl of the town took par in making the garment, each doing a small piece of the knitting and contributing wool.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The East and the West.

The "Journal":—There is really something sublime in this indifference to Death. We Westerners have sometimes been twitted by the East for our morbid horror of the inevitable. The East, that thinks in cycles, to whom a thousand years is but as yesterday, cannot understand why we make such ado about death. Not that the Hindu, at least, is more anxious to meet his end. The Hindu also has a horror of dissolution, but it arises from the fear of being reborn! He wishes to shake off matter altogether, to dispel this illusion we call the world, to be one with the unchangeable Eternal. The Hindu fears death because it may mean the putting-on of another body. The European dreads to lose the little body he possesses. But the soldier thinks of neither loss nor gain. His only wish if he gets a fatal wound is that he may linger till he hears the day is won. And then—"he dies happy." Let the future take care of itself, he has done his best down here. And who shall say he will not have his reward?

Curse of Examinations.

The "Indian Patriot":—The Indian mind seems to have taken to those examinations as a necessary test of education, in spite of the protests from western educationists, whose system of teaching we are pursuing here. We hold that the mind of the Indian student is being spoiled and his spirit systematically smothered by the curse of examination. The sooner public opinion rallies to protest against young men being thus treated, the better; we forget that our students are not made for the sake of the university, but that the university is made for their sake. Another cause for surprise is that the costly European service that we employ should not have seriously taken up the problem of raising our educational institution to the level of those in England or Scotland. We pay them more for their alleged British spirit; but the "Times" has to condemn the system after several years of educational improvement in India by members of the Indian Educational Service. We depend more upon Europeans, with large minds, fresh from Oxford or Cambridge, than upon Indians, the product of our stunted universities, to remove this dragging curse upon the youth of this country who almost die in their march for knowledge but, instead, find only the examination.

Need of Equality.

"Indian Opinion":—At last responsible organs of public opinion are commencing to realise that the one thing that does count is the recognition that the Indian is the equal of the European citizen of the Empire both in peace and in war. Many things may be tolerated that in practice depart from the principle, provided that the principle itself is recognised; but without this recognition an ugly problem will always have to be dealt with by statesmen, whether in England, in India, or in any other part of the Empire. Probably, at the end of this dreadful war, something of a new spirit within the Empire will have been created. Its leavening influence will doubtless be slow, and it may not be able to permeate some parts of the Empire as speedily as others; but so long as its impulse is felt, India will grow in self-respect and the respect, not alone of the other component parts of the Empire, but also of the nations of the world.

Indian Emigration.

"Indian Opinion":—We are entirely in favour of a reciprocity agreement such as his Excellency the Viceroy has suggested on terms that do not compromise the national self-respect of our countrymen or affect their status as equal subjects of the King in the eye of the law. The essential features of such an agreement, should be:—

(1) that no distinction in law should be made between Indians and other subjects of the British King;

(2) that no statutory disability should be imposed on Indians *qua* Indians;

(3) that the number of Indian immigrants admitted into the dominions in any one year be limited by an administrative arrangement;

(4) that Indians should give up the claim of unrestricted migration to the dominions;

(5) that, similarly, colonials should have no right of unrestricted immigration into India;

(6) that no prohibition should be placed on temporary visits by Indians to the dominions or by colonials to India, and

(7) that Indians who are already settled in or who may in future migrate to the dominions should receive just and honourable treatment, as colonials have invariably received and will receive in India.

If such a reciprocity arrangement could be brought about, the statesman who will have accomplished the task will be one of the greatest benefactors of India and be recognised as the most truly imperial-minded of men, to whom India and the whole Empire will be under lasting obligation.

State Aid to Indian Industries.

The "Madras Times":—A new era has dawned, in which India wishes to compete with the industrialism of other lands. The old industrialists are wedded to their systems, and are unfitted for taking the lead in new rolls. The intelligence of India has been too long kept apart from industry to be suddenly able to shake off its heredity and to be successful pioneers in industrial fields. But, whatever the reason may be, the fact remains that India, after years of industrial theorisation and after no little manifestation of misdirected effort, has not yet taken her rightful place among the great industrial nations of the world; and, if the Government could help her, we would ask what reason, that is founded in commonsense, can be urged why she should not do so. We note Mr. Chatterton's clause, to the effect that it is only if "success is problematic" that the Government should hold aloof; but we would remark that there is little in this world that is certain, and that a Government would stultify itself if it never made a bid for success that is problematical.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT.

WAR LOAN SUCCESS.

WAR CONTRACTS.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Our financial correspondent's letter of Nov. 20th was delayed in the mail and only reached us this week. Certain portions which had become out of date have therefore been deleted.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The mid-August Stock Exchange settlement which was dated for arrangement a fortnight ago, was of course a much longer affair than would be a settlement with the Stock Exchange open. It passed off more satisfactorily than was expected, for, while it had been anticipated that a large number of firms would have handed their books over to the Committee in sheer despair, the number that resorted to this last expedient was surprisingly small. Thanks to the obstinacy of some firms and dilatoriness of many clients, there are still a number of accounts open; but in few cases is this position due to incapacity to clear matters up. A slight acquaintance with the ways and procedure of the Stock Exchange will reveal one important difficulty in setting matters up as expeditiously as when the "House" is open. This is connected with the business of "selling out" or "buying in" of stock. The terms are used to describe the procedure sanctioned by the rules of the Stock Exchange in certain cases where clients leave members with a "bull" or a "bear" commitment open, which the former take no steps to arrange. Thus it is often necessary to "buy in" against a "bear" or "sell out" against a "bull," in nearly every case to the loss of the client. The closing of the Stock Exchange has reduced this efficacious mode of "sweeping up" the leaving of an account impracticable.

I am glad to learn that the Bourse difficulties that led to the closing of the markets in Paris is being so satisfactorily arranged. At a general meeting of the *Agents de Change* the arrangements as between them and the *Banque de France* was approved. The arrangement was to guarantee a portion of the loans carried forward and had been discussed in the early weeks of the month. By this means quantities of capital will be utilised. Forty per cent. of the loans made for carrying forward will be paid over on the deposit of the securities in question with the *Banque*. The *Banque* is thus empowered to advancing up to a total of 200 millions of francs depositing with it securities on behalf of its clients.

OPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

As regards the re-opening of our Stock Exchange many members are looking for immediate action on the part of the committee, but I think that all common sense argues against their so-called optimism. It would be a great mistake to reopen the House too soon, and I think it far more likely that the doors will remain closed until next year. Of course, very stringent safeguards will have to be formed when business does recommence within the four walls of the building; and these are not so easily arranged as some people seem to imagine. When by the goodwill of the Treasury the Stock Exchange does reopen there must not be any opportunities for realising enemies' stocks or for "bear" sales, while dealing prices must be at minimum quotations. In the meanwhile such business as is being transacted is on a minute scale and chiefly through the nerve-racking means of the telephone.

The continued strength of leading South African shares, a quiet, though steady investment business as in Industrials, and some enquiry for Home Rails are the features

THE WAR LOAN.

I must confess to disappointment that more is not known of the result of the huge war loan at the time of writing. It is such an historic affair that its course is bound to be of supreme interest; especially in far off portions of the British Empire. As I write the telegraph wires are bringing the news that allotments are being issued in batches, and that small and moderate applications are being received in full. I must confess that of all the executive work done in connection with the present war none has been carried out with more efficiency and masterly absence of fuss than have the arrangement for this really great work by the Bank of England. And it must not be forgotten that the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," as the great institution is called, has not only been terribly overworked since the declaration of war, but she has sent quite a number of her son in serve their sovereign by land and sea.

For some unknown reason the issue was made on the day of the difficult Stock Exchange settlement; but not so much inconvenience was experienced from this as was at first expected. Although a closed Stock Exchange prevented the usual "running of the Stock" in the market, a premium of a quarter per cent. was registered This merely meant "moral" weight, for of course, there were no outside dealings at that or any other price. Nobody had any difficulty in obtaining prospectuses and personal applicants at the Bank were not kept waiting. Some of the forms were filled for huge amounts. It is comforting to feel that all this can be told with nothing to disguise and without necessity to exaggerate. The contrast with the paper conjuring tricks and bluffs of Berlin War Finance means as much to me as the gallant defences of the French and Belgians, the "Bull-dog" defence of the British Imperial troops and the sweeping successes of the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

THE BANK RESERVE.

The Bank Return this week shows little change in the "Reserve", but other figures reveal some notable changes. The customary million having been set aside against Treasury Notes redemption and only £623,000 of gold bought in on foreign account, there is a reduction of £347,000 in the stock of Coin and Bullion while allowing for a slight expansion of note circulation. the reserve shows a reduction of £349,000 It is, however, still more than £3,000,000 higher than a fortnight ago and nearly six times as great as at the beginning of August. "Other Deposits" has been raised over nine millions to the new high record £156,463,000; a result no doubt due to the addition of war loan application money. There is a slight fall in the ratio of Reserve to Liabilities, from 34 per cent, to 31.6 per cent.

SMUGGLING OF TEA.

You will no doubt have heard that owing to the smuggling of tea to Germany, chiefly through the Scandinavian countries, the Government announced that the exports of this necessary,—or practical necessary,—were being prohibited. The supply of tea is so important to Germany as to be almost vital and I hear that Dutch buyers are actually offering bags of gold against consignments in order to cope with the persistent entreaties of their German clients. There is likely to be considerable temptation for the week-kneed and a keen look-out must be kept for possible offenders. The more the necessity of tea as a beverage among the Germans is accentuated the more determined should be the boycott. So far there have not been rumours of perfidy on the part of dealers in this country; but undoubtedly the punishment meted out to offenders will be a heavy one, at least five or seven years' penal servitude. This seems a heavy price to pay for the luxury of supplying our enemies with the comforts of life.

In Bombay you are level-headed people and know something of trade from the wide-world point of view. Therefore, it may surprise you to hear that there are actually people in London who are asking what "our fleet are doing". I can tell them what it has already done. Taking steamships of over one hundred tons of the tonnage of British merchant shipping 2.9 per cent. is either captured, detained in German ports, or held up in the Black Sea or Baltic; this compared with 89.3 per cent. of the total German steamships of similar tonnage forced into inactivity through similar causes! Ninety-seven per cent of these British ships are known to be plying now, while only 10 per cent, of the German ships are either plying or not accounted for.

A STORY OF WAR CONTRACTS.

The Stock Exchange remains closed and such business as is being transacted for cash between the various firms is on a very limited scale and has had little effect of the course of prices. Most members of the Stock Exchange who have not gone to the front are trying to earn an honest living by means not strictly within the limits of their business. By the rules of the London Stock Exchange no member is allowed to practise any other profession or occupation and is not supposed to deal in commercial transactions outside such as are legitimatised within the four walls of the "House." But it may be presumed that at a time like the present, with the doors of the institution "barred and bolted" against members, until further notice, the Committee of Ways and Means is not in a position to be strict even if it wanted to be. As a result members, including naturalised natives of the enemy countries, are busy turning the war to account. Everybody has his eye on contracts and the possibility of supplying our own, but more especially the allied countries with what they want, from draught horses to barbed wire and from rifles to boots. I am inclined to back the Englishmen in the race for favour, and service men of both countries are proving very shrewd buyers, and the cosmopolitan contingent suffer from the deadly curse of over-greed. It is very amusing to watch some of the dealings that are taking place and the tortuous negotiations. From South America came the offer of a huge consignment of rifles for which an enterprising City man had been seeking. Much correspondence took place, much time and labour was spent, and agents travelled to and fro. The wily Iberians were candour itself and all looked well. It was only towards the last that the parties over here realised how ingeniously the vendors had juggled in the matter of dates. The weapons had been bought nearly forty years ago and had no doubt been used in the Peruvian Rebellion of 1877.

SUCCESS OF THE WAR LOAN.

As I write, subscriptions are pouring in for the huge loan and from enquiries I have made there seems little doubt that the result will be a success probably unparallelled in the history of British finance. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the affair is the complete absence of any speculation or gambling. The British public believe in the ultimate success of the war and look upon the loan as an excellent opportunity of investing some of the enormous funds that have accumulated in the various banks. When I talk of the "public," I do not in this case include the small investor, who has not been specially catered for in the present instance. The loan is being taken up by the banks, insurance offices, trust and finance houses and wealthy private investors. Perhaps later on it may be advisable, if not actually necessary, to appeal to the small investors.

GERMANY'S COPPER FAMINE.

Germany will run short of many requirements before the war comes to an end. At the moment copper and rubber are necessaries that show signs of giving the first trouble. In all these matters rumours and reports will have to be studied very carefully for the capacity of our Teutonic friends and their agents for falsehood is unlimited and ingenious. During recent operations they were busy spreading all kinds of reports likely to upset the equilibrium of the oil market. To the credit of the better class financial and industrial papers, be it said, that the trick has been exposed. The report is spread that the Austrians have reoccupied the oil fields of Galicia, there is only one of any size and that is the Boryslam-Tustanowice. Not only is Russia in control of the property, but is using her control effectively.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Weather is always an important factor in Stock Exchange business, but now that the House is closed fine weather is all necessary. Indeed were it not for the telephone, it is a question whether any business at all would be transacted in wet weather. During the latter part of this week rain began to fall heavily in Throgmorton Street and the "Street" market which is largely devoted to mining shares literally melted out of sight. However, Throgmorton Street is full of covered corners and nooks and into these the members crowded out of the rain. Another boon was to be found here in the shape of the telephone and by means of that invaluable invention some transactions were carried out. The mining market is not without its encouraging interest just now. There is a good demand for African shares, specially East Rand descriptions and the demand in many cases exceeds the supply. This speaks well for the business that may be looked for when the European situation brightens up. A feature has been Modderfronteins which at the time of writing have advanced at nearly 11½. Other shares in the same department that are receiving attention show an upward move are Modders Deep, Government Areas, Van Ryns Deep and City Deep.

THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.

Interest in this country in the Oriental Gas Company is very considerable and interest allwalys attaches to the Annual Report. From the document before me it appears that the income for the past financial year declined from £99,100 to £94,300. But this need not cause much anxiety in view of the new contract that has been formed with the Calcutta Corporation and to the lowering of the rate for private lightning in January. Under the circumstances there is cause for congratulations that the rental should only have gone down from £71,900 to £69,500, a proof of the increase in the use of the service. The largest decrease is shown in residual revenue which dropped from £27,100 to £24,800 on account of markets being less favourable to the producer. The net profit for the year works out at £24,200, almost the exact sum earned last time, while the directors again recommend a dividend of 8 per cent, £4,000 new capital expenditure is charged to Reserve, being £5,000 less than was charged last year.

A dacoity is reported from village Zaida of which Khan Abdur Ghafur, Sessions Judge, is the tribal chief, on the 18th Dec. night. The victim was a Hindu named Amir Chand. The local Mahomedans turned to his aid and showed fight, killing one raider. The rest of the raiders escaped taking the body of a dead companion and booty from Amir Chand's house and shooting a chowkidar dead on their way.

FOURTH WAR NUMBER OF "THE INDIAN REVIEW."

The November Number of *The Indian Review* (the Fourth War number published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan Co., Madras) contains 104 pages of solid reading matter interspersed with 44 portraits, illustrations, cartoons and maps. It opens with a striking contribution on "Some Forces and Factors in War," by D. Fitzgerald Lee, M.A. F.R.C.S., Major R. Bryson, F.S.C.S.E., I.M.S., follows with an interesting account of "Field and Base Hospitals." "Turkey and the War," by Prof. E. W. Green, of the Madras Presidency College, is followed by appropriate sketches with portraits of the respective "Ministers of the Powers," among whom are Mr. Asquith Sir Edward Grey, Von Bethmann Hollweg, Herr Von Jago, Count Leopold Berchtold; H. E. Nicolas Pachitch; M. Sazonoff; Count Okuma and Rene Viviani. Prof. K. B. Ramanadhan, M.A., writes an article entitled "Superman and Machtpolitik." An accomplished writer Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, gives an account of the gigantic 'Industrial Development of Germany." Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., follows with an article on "The War and Indian Trade," Prof. E. M. Macphail writes on "The Grand Duchy of Luxmberg." Other articles of interest include "War and Literature," by Principal J. C. Rollo, M.A.; "Prize Courts and Prize Law," by Mr. K. Subha Reddi, Bar-at-Law; "Civilization and War," by Mr. Arthur Macdonald, "The late Earl Roberts; "Turkey and Indian Mussulman," by Mr. Yakub Hasan; "Ode to the Indian Army," by Mr. M. Krishnamacharya, B.A., B.L. and "Burma: The Land of Softness and Peace," by Mr. J. A. Loton Ridger, F.R.G.S. Under the general heading "Some Contending Rulers" appear short biographical sketches of Francis Joseph of Austria; M. Poincare, the French President, King Peter of Servia and the Mikado of Japan, all accompanied with portraits. "The Army and Navy Chiefs of the Powers" include sketches of Lord Kitchener and Sir John French; General Von Moltke Grand Duke Nicolas of Russia; General Von Noetzendorf and General Putnik, Mr. Winston Churchill and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Admiral Boue-De Lapevrere, Admiral Dewa and Admiral Von Tirpitz. On the whole the present number has a wealth of literary matter at once varied and interesting. Price annas eight, G. A. NATESAN & CO. Madras. 460

INDIAN CHIEFS AT THE FRONT

INTERVIEW WITH A MAHARAJAH.

"ALL INDIA IS ON ENGLAND'S SIDE"

"The Daily Chronicle" published the report of an interesting interview which its special correspondent in Egypt, Mr. George Renwick, had with H. H. the Maharajah of Idar, who was passing through Egypt on his way to join the general staff at the front. Mr. Renwick, whose communication is dated Cairo, Nov. 23, writes:—

The Maharajah Idar was able to give me an excellent idea of the great wave of imperial enthusiasm, loyalty and devotion which, aroused by the war, has swept over peoples of all races and creeds throughout the length and breadth of our Indian Empire.

"The size of the Indian army which will take part in the great war," he told me. "depends, of course, on the wishes of the King-Emperor, but I may say that every Indian, old and young, would most gladly and enthusiastically respond to the King-Emperor's call.

ALL ANXIOUS FOR THE FRONT.

"Our one difficulty is that only a comparatively small number of men may go to the battlefield at present. As it is, many officers and Indians of high birth are going in the ranks. My two syces, or grooms, are captains, my personal servant is very well-to do, and they came with me because it was impossible for them to go in any other capacity.

"Even the grooms who came to Bombay with our horses and then had to return home went away dejectedly and in tears. It was with great difficulty that they were persuaded to return."

The Maharajah told me a pathetic story of his own military secretary. After bidding farewell to the Maharajah the secretary called together his family and friends and said "good-bye" to them. Then he went to his room and shot himself, overcome with grief that he could not proceed to the front with his master.

The Maharajah of Jodpur, who is only 17 years of age, was at first thought to be too young to serve with the Army in the field. The young ruler's mother. however, supported him in his desire to fight for the King-Emperor, and at last he wrote to the Viceroy.

"Why (he asked) am I not allowed to go? I have three brothers, so if I am killed in battle, it does not matter." Permission was no longer withheld, and now the gallant young ruler is accomplishing his heart's desire byb bearing arms for the Empire.

"You know," added tht Maharajah, as he told me this story, "we Indians believe that those who die in battle go straight to Paradise. To die in battle is not to die. Our names live, and we are proud; our families are still prouder. Now is a very good time to die."

Asked whether, now that Turkey has entered the great world-war, there was any feeling on the part of the Mohammedans on the side of Turkey, the Maharajah replied: "Emphatically, no. What is Turkey now? She is only a football. Driven on and coerced by Germany, she has no claim to represent Mohammedanism. No, in India we are all, without exception, on the side of the Empire to which we are so proud to belong.

"Take the case of Rajputana. That State has an army of 30,000 men. No fewer than between 500,000 and 600,000 men have offered themselves, and are willing and eager to serve. Nepaul's army consists of 80,000 men. They are all at the Emperor's disposal. If indeed, the Emperor requires an Army as large as that of Russia, India is able to supply it, and will be proud to do so.

"We are all gratified to hear how our troops have behaved in battle in a war under conditions new to us. We all want to fight, not only because it is a war for the Empire, but for life. It is war to ensure that little countries will be able to live, and in India we, too, have little countries.

"I myself belong to a small State, and we who do so can sympathise most strongly with heroic little Belgium, whose bravery has made her the pride of all peoples who believe in liberty and progress. German militarism has nothing to give the world. Liberty is everything.

EAST AND WEST RE-UNITED.

"We in India," said the Maharajah, in conclusion, "recognise more and more that we and the English are kin. The people of India have learned that both great peoples came from the same part of the world; one part came south, and the others wandered west. It is fitting, therefore. that East and West, once one, should come together again on the battle-field to fight shoulder to shoulder for the same cause.

"So determined are the tremendous numbers of the people of India to fight for the King-Emperor that if only the battlefield were nearer, and not separated by seas from India, they would go even without orders to fight.

"All India, you may say, is on England's side. We are proud of our Empire, and prouder still to fight for it."

Such is the spirit of the great sub-continent over which the British flag floats.

As I wished the Maharajah "bon voyage" and all good fortune I made a request that I might be allowed to take his highness's photograph. "Most certainly," was the reply, "but—when the war is over."

NEW BRITISH GUN.

ENEMY'S RANK AND FILE TERRORISED.

In a long message sent from the North of France to the "Daily Chronicle," Mr. T.. E. Elias says:—

In addition to our rifle fire, the Germans have lately stumbled across a new weapon which has terrorised their rank and file and nonplussed their generals.

This gun—I should say these guns—have razed whole forests to the ground, and the Germans have therefore shown a disposition not to entrench themselves too systematically in the thick woods around Ypres, Lille, and La Bassée.

In places where we have advanced corpses battered and mangled by the fallen trees and branches have been found in the German trenches.

So terrific have our shells been that over a score of the 5,000 prisoners whom we have captured within a week have been almost insane. An officer has informed me that they were paralysed with fright, and were glad to surrender.

The Germans have no effective counter-weapon to this field-gun as yet, and their artillery will require considerable improvements before it can dislodge us.

NO FIRING ON FOOD WAGGONS.

M. Maurice Barres, writing in the "Echo de Paris," says:—"Soldiers who have been in the first line of the trenches tell me they have no reason to complain about their food.

"The enemy never fire on our food waggons, nor we on theirs, although we hear them well enough when they arrive in the silence of the evening, for on both sides we respect them. Similarly at night the French and German sentinels, posted well in front of the trenches and quite close to each other, refrain from firing at each other."

M. Barres adds:—"Are not these customs which spring up without an expressed agreement sufficiently striking?"

THE BRITISH PRESS BUREAU.

NIGHT AND DAY WORK DEALING WITH NEWS.

A short statement on the scope of the powers of the censorship and its relationship towards the Admiralty, the War Office, and other Government Departments was made by the Solicitor-General as Chief Censor in the House of Commons during mail week. Mr. Long had asked to know whether naval and military information was withheld at the direction of the Admiralty or War Office, or solely on the initiative of the Director of the Press Bureau.

The Solicitor-General said the Press Bureau was the official medium by which all information relating to the war was communicated to the Press. It had no means of collecting news itself. The question of the publication of any matter rested with the particular Government Department from which the information came. "If news of any event reaches the Press before it is received from official sources the question as to whether it should be made public or held back is determined by the Department to which it relates.

"As to the censoring of news, this is carried out in obedience to the regulations which are drawn up from time to time in accordance with information received from other Government Departments. These form the instructions on which our censors act. Subject to this, the actual work of the censorship is done under my control. and in this work I am assisted by a body of skilled officers of the Army and Navy and expert journalists and other civilians. They number about fifty in all, and they work in shifts throughout the day and night."

THE KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT.

PLANNED BY GERMANS.

"The Times" publishes the following cable dated November 21, from its correspondent at Toronto:—

Mr. Stevens, a member of the House of Commons for Vancouver, claims that it is now definitely known that the Komagata Maru, which brought a shipload of Hindu immigrants to British Columbia last July was chartered by a German firm at Hong Kong and filled with passengers collected at the ports of Shanghai and Hong Kong. He says that information received from the chief of police at Shanghai shows that at least a hundred of these are notorious criminals. All the evidence, he thinks, goes to show that the sending of the ship to British Columbia was part of a German scheme to cause trouble within the Empire.

According to Mr. Stevens, the whole problem arising out of the arrival of the Komagata Maru has been investigated by the Government, and it is understood that henceforth the Oriental immigration will be controlled by mutual arrangements between the Canadians and other Governments affected.

Mr. A. M. Cachalia, Chairman of the British India Association, has addressed the following letter, to the Secretary of Defence, Pretoria:—"My Association is informed that the store of Mr. Badat at Harts River, District Lichtenberg, has been looted by rebels. It is possible also that other Indian stores have been dealt with in a similar manner."

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

A TRUST SETTLEMENT CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS *v.* RUETOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS.

In the above matter which came on before his Lordship in chambers on an originating summons, his Lordship delivered judgment on Tuesday. The questions related to the Byramji Jeejeebhoy trust settlement dated the 14th Feb. 1872, according to which the residue of the annual income of the properties given in trust, after payment of costs incurred, were to be given to settler for life, and upon his death to Nanabhoy Byramjee for life, and upon Nanabhoy's death to Rustamji Nanabhoy for life, and after his death to his sons entail male and so on. The settler died on the 12th Sept. 1890. Nanabhoy died on 3rd Feb. 1914 and after his death Rustomji Byramji the first defendant became entitled as tenant for life.

The second defendant was the eldest of the first defendant and the third defendant was the executor of Nanabhoy Byramji.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said:—"The trustees had propounded various questions regarding the construction of the trust deed for the decision of the court. The fifth question which I think should be taken first is whether the term "annual income" as used in the trust deed means the income arising between the 14th of February of each year to the 13th of February of the following year or the income for each calendar year." His lordship held that the annual income meant the income collected within each year beginning with the 14th of February for there was no direction as to what should be done to the income arising between the 14th of February 1872 and 31st of December, 1872, as would be necessary if it had been intended that the annual income should be calculated thereafter from 1st of January.

His Lordship continued—Questions one to four were taken together. The trustees in effect wish to know whether in the events that have happened the residue of the annual income for the year ending the 13th of February 1914, should be apportioned between the estate of the deceased life tenant and the present life-tenant; whether the liabilities incurred prior to the death of Nanabhoy which have not been paid should also be apportioned; and also whether rents accrued prior to the death of Nanabhoy and rents accrued subsequent to his death, for periods partly prior to and partly subsequent to his death and the interest on the securities part of which had accrued prior to his death should be apportioned. It is admitted by all parties that the Apportionment Act of 1870 which constituted and enlarged the previous statutes relating to the apportionment of the income of life estates, is not applicable to India, and that such income can only be apportioned in India if that can be done under the Rules of Common Law. But if such incomes could be apportioned at Common Law there could have been no necessity for the Apportionment Act of 1870. Therefore the third defendant had to fall back upon the principle of equity, justice and good conscience which it was contended that the Court should apply if the Rules of Common Law appeared to be contrary to them.

But Clause G of the Charter makes no mention of the rule, and the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary civil jurisdiction can only proceed according to the principle of law and equity and a judge in a case which is not governed by an Act of legislature is not entitled to decide a case in accordance with his own private opinion of what would be the fairest course to adopt. It has not been suggested that the Equity Courts in England had even ventured to apportion the income of Life Estates contrary to the recognised principles of Common Law on the ground that otherwise it would involve great hardship on the estate of the life-tenant dying just before he would have become entitled to the annual income and I do not think I am now entitled to consider the hardship involved on the estate of Nanabhoy which was the money it would have received if Nanabhoy had lived until the 14th February. As a matter of fact Nanabhoy received in his life time a considerable amount from the income of the current financial year to which he was not strictly entitled.

Therefore the balance of the annual income for the year ending the 13th February 1914 must be paid to the present life-tenant. I may mention that he does not ask for the monies already paid to Nanabhoy to be refunded. The plaintiffs under questions 2, 3 or 4 may like to have directions as to how the annual income is to be ascertained. I think that monies received should be credited as of the date of the receipt whether or not the period for which they have accrued belongs partly to one financial year and partly to another, but I think that liabilities should be paid as if the dates on which the liabilities are due to be met, whether the bills have been sent in or not. On the sixth question I do not think that the Trustees are empowered to make monthly payments in advance to the life-tenant. I answer the seventh question in the affirmative.

The costs of all parties out of the trust estate. Plaintiffs' costs as between attorney and client. Costs to be taxed as in a long cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Carol.

Attorneys for defendants—Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Carol and Messrs. Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE NATIONAL FINANCING & COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD. *v.* CHUNDULAL DULSUKRAI.

Mr. Munsiff appeared for the plaintiff bank, and said that this was a claim for recovery of balance for overdraft allowed to the defendant.

Mulraj Panachand Parekh, the constituted attorney and secretary of the bank, deposed that the defendant was allowed to overdraw to the extent of Rs. 7,000. Against this he deposited shares of the Presidency Mills of the nominal value of Rs. 8,625. Rs. 4,941 were due on the 15th of November, the rate of interest was 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. after notice. The defendant had written to the bank admitting the claim and accepting the account.

A decree for the amount claimed was passed, with costs and liberty was given to the plaintiff to sell the shares after six weeks and apply the proceeds towards the payment of the claim.

Attorney for plaintiffs, Messrs. Matubhoy Jamiatram & Madon.

There was another suit by the same bank against Hari Laxman Patel, a pleader of the Thana Court, for recovery of a claim of Rs. 1,700 on a hundi. Mr. Munsiff, who appeared for the bank, stated that they had got a letter of the defendant admitting the account and the claim.

A decree was passed for the amount claimed with interest at 12 per cent. from the 2nd of June, 1914.

Attorneys for plaintiffs, Messrs. Matubhoy Jamiatram and Madon.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"EYE-SPECIALIST'S" APPEAL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

GULAM HAIDER PUNJABI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

In this case the petitioner was charged before Rai Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, with committing a rash and negligent act, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. The Magistrate ordered that the fine, if recovered, be paid to the complainant Idaubi.

Mr. Godinho, on behalf of the petitioner, contended that there was no evidence on record to show that Gulam performed the operation in a rash and negligent manner. The Magistrate had overlooked the evidence of Dr. Prabhakar that suppuration might supervene even in healthy subjects when eye operations were performed according to the most advanced methods.

Their Lordships granted a rule and admitted the petitioner to bail of Rs. 1,000, and one surety for the same amount.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL ALLOWED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

THE KING-EMPEROR *v.* PANDRINATH JAGANNATH SONAR.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of acquittal passed in appeal against the accused by Mr. W. Plunkett, First Class Magistrate of Thana. The accused was convicted of theft and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. Koshe, Second Class Magistrate of Bhiwandi.

The complainant, Bajya Balshet Telavne, was in mourning owing to the death of his son. As he could not touch any articles in the house on pain of sutak, (pollution), he called the accused to his house to give him certain things from the wooden box in which he kept his wife's nose-ring. The accused gave the required things from the box and went away. The next day he was again called to take out from the box the nose-ring. The accused searched the box, and informed the complainant that it was not there. The accused then went away. The complainant informed his friend Ganpat Loher of this theft on the same day, but did not inform the police.

A few days afterwards Ganpat saw the accused going towards Kalyan and as he had a suspicion about the accused regarding the nose-ring, he followed him on horse-back. At Kalyan he informed the police of the theft, and the accused was searched near the station, the police finding 14 pearls in his possession. The Kalyan Police took the accused before the Third Class Magistrate, Kalyan, where the accused confessed to the commission of the offence. The Bhiwandi Police, not knowing about this confession took the accused before the Third Class Magistrate of Bhiwandi for confession, but there he did not admit his guilt.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under the circumstances and sentenced him as above.

In appeal, Mr. Plunkett reversed the finding and sentence passed by the Magistrate and acquitted the accused. He said, "I am not prepared to accept the first confession of the accused; the making of it is suspicious. The most important point in the case in the identification of the pearls, and this has not been established by the prosecution. The conduct of Ganpat must be viewed with some caution."

Their Lordships concurred with the order passed by the Second Class Magistrate, and convicted the accused. Their Lordships thought that the sentence of imprisonment which the accused had already undergone was sufficient, but they enhanced the fine to Rs. 200.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. S. Rao for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 7TH JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

724-14—Sabuis & G Homajee Dadabhoy Karanjia v. Erachshaw Dadabhoy Karanjia Dubash & Co.

Long Causes.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

350-13—Ard. H. D & Co. Ruttonbai widow v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J & M.

374-13—Ard H D & Co, Lakhmichand Damji v R. D Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J and M.

695-13—Ard H D and Co, Ruttonbai widow & ors. v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors.

496-14—Captain & V R D Sethna v Miya Shaik Oosman Shaik Dawood and anr Rustomjee & G.

63-13—In Person Pragji Jiram a firm v Gavrilal Manecklal a firm Ragh N & Co.

119-14—M B Chothia Khatubai widow v. Ismail Haji Moosa and ors Mulla and M Matu J & M.

804-14—Little & Co. Treacher & Co. Ld. v. Premchand Keshowji Banjamin Ragh M & Co.

362-14—Mulla & M. Hirji Jetha & Co. a firm v. Virji Manse & ors. in person S M B & Co.

686-13—Matu J & M Krishnarao Bhaskerji v. Narayen Kashinath and ors, Sm. B & Co. Ragh N & Co.

667-14—Matu J & M Govind Tukaram Shivalkar Vithal Ramji Ariker Dastur & Co. Mirza M & M.

12-13—Ard H D & Co. Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein v. Cassumbhai Thaverbhai and ors Payne & Co. Mata J & M, Pest R K & Co. Jeh. S M & H.

710-14—Ardeshir H D & Co. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Heptoolla Esoofalli & ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

509-14—Crawford B & Co. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. v. Messrs. A M Jewanji and Co. and anr Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

399-11—Ard. H D & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck v. Navajbai widow and anr Little & Co. Pest. R K & Co. Part Heard 22-12-14.

Short Cause.

1232-14—Rustomji & G Lakhamsey Poonsey & Co. v. Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spg. Wg. Mafg. Co. Ld. Part Heard 8-12-14.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asstt. Comrs. Report.

964-13—Motichand & D Khatizabai widow v. Mahomed Hoosain Abdul Hoosein Dawoodji Jeh. L. M. & H. and anr.

Long Causes.

313-14—Edg G W & Co. Messrs. Garlick & Co. a firm v. Messrs. Sha Wallace & Co. a firm Little & Co.

678-11—Judah & S Mahadeo Babaji Rani and ors. v. Vasudeo Nilkant Agte & others Sabnis and G Mulji and Tha.

461-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors. Captain and V Part Heard not to be called on till 7-1-15.

462-11—Little & o. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V not to be called on till 7-1-15.

614-13—Pandia and Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v Haridas Narondas and ors, Rustomji Ch and G, Sd. 17-12-14.

S. C. C. T. 206/8486-14—Purnanand & Co. Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K Vakil and anr. Kanga and Saysini.

258-14—Bicknell M R & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Motichand Rupchand and anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Bai Poorbai widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr Captain & V.

585-14—Bhai R & G The Poona Bank Ld. v. Keshav Shridhar Dhosekar and ors. Matu J & M.

111-14—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd. in liquidation v The Baroda Tramway Co Ltd Matu J & M

170-14—Payne & Co. The same v. Fazalbhai Karimally and anr. Matu J & M.

260-14—Payne & Co. Pritamdas Tricumdas and anr v. Asharam Govindram and anr Bhimji & Co.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Application for Discharge under Sec. 38.

180-13—Abdulkayum Abdulhusein Mamajiwalla v. Hormusji Dorabji Dosabhai and anr Crs No. Patell and Ez Part Heard.

14-14—Daji Tukaram Doke & Rabaji alias Babaji Tukaram Doke v. Sardarmal Vanna & Co. Crs. No. 1 D. J. Mantri.

121-14—Nowroji Merwanji Dubash P. Nasserwanji & Co. Crs. No. 1 Sorabji Bomonji Munshi Crs. No. 2c Choonilal Bhowanidas Bootwalla Cr. 9 Ardeshir H D & Co.

651-13—Bhimji & Co. Tricumdas Premji v. Haridas Dayal Cr. No. 28 Madhowji K & C. Charandas Chaturbhuj Malvi H M and E.

127-14—Vachha & Co. Gopalji Pragji Thucker v. Messrs. Ralli Bros. Crs. No. 25 Little and Co.

THE GURKHAS' SURPRISE.

"The Gurkhas were very funny coming over in the boat, I believe," says an artillery officer in the "Times." When they had been on the sea for two whole days without seeing land they became very perturbed. 'Without doubt the captain of the ship has lost his way,' they said, but they counselled together and decided at last that all was well. Someone asked them how the captain knew where to go. They led him to the stern of the vessel and pointed to the long wake of water boiling behind them, and with a smile as broad as the greatness of the discovery—'Without doubt he follows the path.'

"They are settling down now and fighting very well and with terrific zeal, especially when they are allowed to get out of their trenches and go for the Germans."

On November 9 the B. I.. steamer Ramapoora bound for Tavoy with a number of passengers collided with the Port Commissioners' tug Hlaing. Both the vessels were severely damaged. A court of enquiry was held with result that the Lieutenant-Governor has concurred with the finding of the court that L. A. Firth, special pilot, did not keep proper look-out and neglected to watch the sidelights of the Ramapoora. Firth was censured for his conduct.

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The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Co pany is an absolute guarantee against any defect of matern or construction.
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For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands,
Rs. 10 extra
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The Perfume of Ceylon

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Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

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SILVER CIGARETTE CASES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Best Briar Pipes and Smokers Sets
Cigar and Cigarette boxes

In silver, Nickel and Oakwood etc., etc., etc.

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India. It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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Methyloids (taken internally) relieve the pain and check the discharge. No danger, no trouble, little expense. You can always depend on Methyloids to cure.

180—A10.

A MAGNIFICENT CHARGE.

"ENGLAND FOR EVER! FOLLOW ME, LADS!"

Private S. A. Geary, R.A.M.C., writing to his brother at Coulsdon, Surrey, pays tribute to the heroic deeds of the infantry who for the past month have been fighting against odds at Ypres. He says:

"Like a dog in a fair, I am here, there, and everywhere, in touch with many of the gallant acts of the boys, and the really heroic manner in which they put up with hardships, and the cheery manner they bear their wounds. It is simply marvellous what they have done; no one at home has the slightest idea, and never will have, of the way in which they have fought against tremendous odds. For nearly a month they have held hordes of Germans back, and prevented them from breaking through our line in the hope of making a dash for Calais. Every Britisher should be proud of an infantry man and should salute him.

THE PRUSSIAN GUARDS.

"The greater part of my time has been spent with the 1st Army Corps, going to and from the field hospital with our officers from the dressing stations, and I have seen a lot of the fighting. I was near the trenches where the Kaiser sent his crack Guards Corps, the picked men of his army. There were no flies on them, I can tell you. They fought like demons; they charged our trenches a number of times, but they could not drive our chaps out. Several times they got right up to the trenches, but were hurled back by the bayonet, and it is no exaggeration to say thousands of them were killed. You must remember these were fresh troops who were not tired and worn out like ours. But it did not matter to the boys of the old firm.

"One young officer did a magnificent bit of work. Nothing could stop him; he jumped out of his trench and yelled, "Old England for Ever! Follow me, lads!" With half a company, he dashed forward for quite 50 yards, and he and his men simply performed miracles. As I watched them I was spellbound. They seemed to possess superhuman strength, and went raving mad with passion. They were caked from head to foot in mud, and presented the most fearful picture that could be imagined as they attacked like wild beasts. The big Germans were rushing on four to one, but they could not beat our fellows back. Those who were not killed or wounded got away to shelter, and our boys returned to their trenches cheering and shouting.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S THANKS.

"Five minutes later the Germans came again and again, but not a single man got within ten yards of the trenches. This was only one little incident of one wee handful of men who showed the Germans what our 'contemptible little army' can do. All along the line many such acts were performed, and the next day Sir Douglas Haig issued an order thanking the men for the splendid way in which they had resisted the German swanky Guards, and said the fighting was one of the finest records in the annals of the British Army.

"We had several German officers in our hospital and they could not speak too highly of our fighting. One of tehm, when I was dressing his wounds, said to the doctor, 'Your men must be possessed of the devil when they charge with the bayonet!'

LUSTRE ENHANCED.

SIR JOHN FRENCH ON HIS ARMY.

The following extracts from an Army Order of Sir John French, are published in "The Times." It is significant that he takes his men into confidence as regards the general situation and the object of the Allies' efforts, but this part of the order is, of course, omitted:—

In view of the magnificent way in which the troops of the British Army have fought, the hardships they have had to endure, and the heavy losses they have suffered, it is right that all ranks, collectively and individually, should form a just and reasonable conception of the general situation and the object which we are endeavouring to attain. . . .

I have made many calls upon you, and the answers you have made to them have covered you, your regiments, and the Army to which you belong with honour and glory.

Your fighting qualities, courage, and endurance have been subjected to the most trying and severe tests, and you have proved yourselves worthy descendants of the British soldiers of the past who have built up the magnificent traditions of the regiments to which you belong.

You have not only maintained those traditions, but you have materially added to their lustre.

It is impossible for me to find words in which to express my appreciation of the splendid services you have performed.

J. D. P. FRENCH, Field-Marshal.
Commander-in-Chief, the British Army in the Field.

CROWN PRINCE FLEES

HIS ARMY RUNNING AWAY ABANDONING ITS STORES.

Rome, Nov. 25.—Russian official reports state that the army of the Crown Prince has been obliged to retreat in such disorder that at some points the retreat has assumed the character of a flight, the retreating army leaving behind it a quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions.

Horses were also found with saddles bearing the Imperial monogram, showing the hurried retreat of the Crown Prince himself.

The protracted and stubborn fighting between the Vistula and the Warthe is ending in favour of the Russians. The Germans have begun to retreat along the entire front, and in many places are in disordered flight, abandoning their heavy and light artillery, maxims and transports.

XMAS GIFTS

FOR THE MERE MAN
"THERE'S A SMILE ON EACH"
THE "GILLETTE" MAN
OR THE
THE "AUTOSTROP" MAN.

STYLE 1.
LEATHERETTE CASE.
Razor, Strop and 12 Blades.
Rs. 15-12.

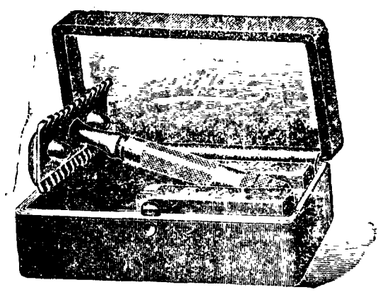
Style 2.—In Nickel Case. Razor, Strop and 12 Blades.
Rs. 15-12.

HUNDREDS OF USEFUL GIFTS ARE ON SHOW.

The "Clemak" Safety Razor, automatic stropping, 7 blades in case.

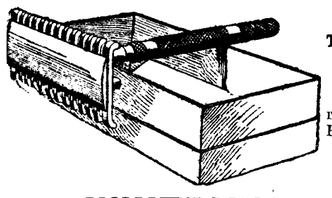
Rs. 5-0.

Extra Blades, 6 in packet. Re. 1-15.



The Duplex Safety Razor. A guinea pattern, complete in case with 6 blades. Rs. 3-15.

Extra Blades, 10 in packet, Re. 1-12.



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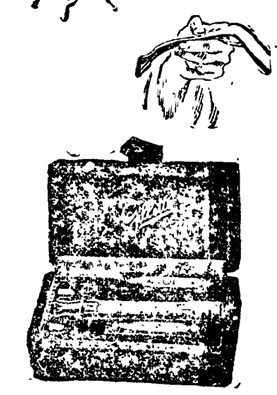
THE "MASTERPIECE" SAFETY RAZOR.

Complete in case with one blade. Few Razors have attained such a reputation as this wonderful little Razor.

Our Price, Re. 1-0. each.
Extra Blades As. 3 each.



GILLETTE POCKET MODEL. EASY TO CARRY WITH YOU.

It is exact to illustration, or phased design and folds into a little compact nickel case, 1 dozen blades free. Rs. 15-12 complete.

COMBINATION GILLETTE SET 03

Consists of Triple Silver plated Razor, Badger Hair Shaving Brush in triple silver plated holder, stick Gillette soap, two metal blade Boxes, 12 blades, in grain case.

Price, Rs. 25-8.

COMBINATION GILLETTE SET 00

Consists of Triple Silver Plated Razor, Badger Hair Shaving Brush in triple silver-plated holder, stick Gillette soap, two metal blade Boxes and mirror, complete in Persian case, 12 blades in grain case.

Price, Rs. 33-0.

'TIS THE BLADE THAT TELLS. YORKSHIRE STEEL BLADES.

Made by Britain's Finest Workmen for use in Gillette and all Razors of that class. 10 in a pkt.,

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FURTHER REDUCTIONS

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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A visit will pay you.

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Tailors and Outfitters
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
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TO-NIGHT 6-30 / 10 P.M. TO-NIGHT

THE FAMOUS LONDON STAR ARTIST

MAY YOHE

FORMER

LADY FRANCIS HOPE

The Famous Musical Actress who Captivated London at the

LONDON OPERA HOUSE

IN THE REVIEW

COME OVER HERE

has been engaged at enormous salary.

RETURN VISIT

OF

MISS ARCADE LITTLE MONA

in a Budget of popular Catchy Songs.

OUR DRAMA

TEARS OF REPENTANCE

A Rival to East Lynne

Several Comic Comedies and our War Gazette.

TO-NIGHT-LATEST TOPICAL-THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW POPE

PRICES AS USUAL. TO-MORROW CHILDREN'S MATINEE AT 4-30.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

1-30 P.M.

WAR SPECIAL

The Bombay Chronicle

1ST EDITION BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914. ONE ANNA

ATTACKED BY FIVE SUBMARINES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF NAVAL DISASTER.

SURVIVORS LANDED.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

SEVEN HUNDRED REPORTED SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

YMUIDEN, Sept. 23, 12-40 a.m.

A steamer has arrived with 287 British survivors of the torpedoed cruisers.

They include one dead, and a few wounded.

Five German submarines attacked the three cruisers. Other British cruisers and torpedo boats rushed to assist, and, it is reported, destroyed two submarines. Steamers are bringing the survivors and wounded to Ymuiden.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1-30 a.m.

Eighty survivors of the torpedoed cruisers have been landed at Harwich. It is estimated that seven hundred were saved. Thirty officers rescued from the sea have been landed uninjured, dressed in sacks, shawls, etc.

YMUIDEN, Sept. 23, 3-0 a.m.

The Aboukir, then the Hogue, was torpedoed at six in the morning.

It is reported that the Cressy sank two submarines, and was herself torpedoed. She sank at eight o'clock.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23, 3-05 a.m.

The Dutch steamer Flora sighted several boats and survivors from the British cruisers. She says that the Hogue and Aboukir were torpedoed at six in the morning. The Flora saw the Cressy capsize at eight o'clock.

A survivor interviewed at Ymuiden says the three cruisers were navigating in beautiful weather. The Aboukir was hit in several places and disappeared within five minutes.

The other warships probably thought the Aboukir had struck a mine as no enemy ship was visible.

A few minutes later the Hogue was hit, and shortly disappeared.

The Cressy reported sinking two submarines, and was then herself torpedoed.

Ymuiden is a small seaport in Holland.

GERMAN EXCUSES.

MONUMENTS NOT DESTROYED FROM LUST OF VANDALISM.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

German headquarters have issued a statement protesting against the assertion that Germans had destroyed historical monuments from the lust of vandalism. The statement says that if Rheims cathedral had suffered in the bombardment the French alone were culpable in making Rheims a fortress and a *point d'appui* of their defence line.

SHARP FIGHT IN BELGIUM.

CIVIL GUARDS BEAT THE GERMANS

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A sharp fight occurred yesterday between Germans and the Belgian Civil Guards at Oudenarde. The former had five casualities. The Belgians had none.

GERMAN RIGHT TURNED.

SUCCESS AFTER TERRIFIC FIGHTING

FEARFUL CARNAGE.

NINE MILES OF DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The "Daily Mail" this morning says that after terrific fighting the German right appears to have been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin. The wounded say there are nine miles of dead between these towns.

A WELSH ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 4-45 a.m.

Lord Kitchener has sanctioned the formation of a Welsh Army Corps, as suggested by Mr. Lloyd George.

BOMBS DROPPED ON DUTCH TOWNS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

An unknown aeroplane dropped bombs on Maastricht. The Dutch troops fired without effect.

GERMAN FORCE REPULSED IN EAST AFRICA.

NAIROBI, Sept. 23.

A German force attacked Post Voi, but was repulsed and left eight dead.

THE STORMING OF JAROSLAV.

PRZEMSYL NOT PREPARED FOR A SIEGE

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A belated telegram from Petrograd, dated the 21st instant, mentions that the Russians had then stormed and carried two forts at Jaroslav, and seized the railways leading to Przemsyl, which, according to intercepted reports, is not prepared for a siege.

IN EAST PRUSSIA.

RUSSIANS FALLING BACK IN PERFECT ORDER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Russians in Eastern Prussia are falling back in perfect order, with stores and hospitals.

OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMAN S. W. AFRICA.

GENERAL BOTHA TO TAKE SUPREME COMMAND.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 23, 4-45 a.m.

General Botha will take supreme command in the operations against German South-West Africa.

General Smuts will become Commandant-General of the Union Defence Corps.

CONFIDENCE REVIVED.

MANY REFUGEES RETURNING TO FRANCE

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In twenty-two days, ending September 17th, 57,600 refugees, mostly Belgian, arrived at Folkestone. Recently many French refugees are returning to France, where confidence is being revived.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PARIS, 23, 1-55 a.m.

A communique issued at eleven last night regarding operations in the theatre of war says the situation is unchanged.

GERMAN DEEDS OF BARBARISM.

NON-COMBATANTS MURDERED.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN USED AS SHIELDS.

The Belgian Minister has made the following statement through the British Press Bureau:—

In spite of solemn assurances of goodwill and long-standing treaty obligations, Germany has made a sudden savage and utterly unwarranted attack on Belgium.

However sorely pressed she may be, Belgium will never fight unfairly and never stoop to infringe the laws and customs of legitimate warfare. She is putting up a brave fight against overwhelming odds, she may be beaten, she may be crushed, but, to quote our noble King's words, "she will never be enslaved."

When German troops invaded our country the Belgian Government issued public statements which were placarded in every town, village and hamlet, warning all civilians to abstain scrupulously from hostile acts against the enemy's troops. The Belgian Press daily published similar notices broadcast through the land.

Nevertheless, the German authorities have issued lately statements containing grave imputations against the attitude of the Belgian civilian population, threatening us at the same time with dire reprisals. These imputations are contrary to the real facts of the case, and, as to threats of further vengeance, no menace of odious reprisals on the part of the German troops will deter the Belgian Government from protesting before the civilised world against the fearful and atrocious crimes committed wilfully and deliberately by the invading hosts against helpless non-combatants, old men, women and children.

Long is the list of outrages committed by the German troops, and appalling the details of atrocities, as vouched for by the committee of inquiry recently formed by the Belgian Minister of Justice, and presided over by him. This committee comprises the highest judicial and university authorities of Belgium, such as Chief Justice Van Iseghem, Judge Nys, Professors Cottier, Wodon, &c.

The following instances and particulars have been established by careful investigations based in each case on the evidence of reliable eye-witnesses.

FARMS AND HOUSES BURNED.

German cavalry occupying the village of Linsmeau were attacked by some Belgian infantry and two gendarmes. A German officer was killed by our troops during the fight, and subsequently buried at the request of the Belgian officer in command. No one of the civilian population took part in the fighting at Linsmeau. Nevertheless, the village was invaded at dusk on August 10 by a strong force of German cavalry, artillery, and machine guns. In spite of the formal assurances given by the Burgomaster of Linsmeau that none of the peasants had taken part in the previous fight, two farms and six outlying houses were destroyed by gun fire and burnt.

BOUND PEASANTS BEATEN TO DEATH.

All the male inhabitants were then compelled to come forward and hand over whatever arms they possessed. No recently-discharged firearms were found. Nevertheless, the invaders divided these peasants into three groups. Those in one group were bound and 11 of them placed in a ditch where they were afterwards found dead, their skulls fractured by the butts of German rifles.

SLEEPING VILLAGE ATTACKED.

During the night of August 10 German cavalry entered Velm in great numbers. The inhabitants were asleep. The Germans, without provocation, fired on M. Deglimme-Gever's house, broke into it, destroyed furniture, looted money, burnt barns, hay and corn stacks, farm implements, six oxen, and the contents of the farmyard. They carried off Mrs. Deglimme half-naked to a place two miles away. She was then let go, and was fired upon as she fled without being hit. Her husband was carried away in another direction and fired upon. He is dying. The same troops sacked and burned the house of a railway watchman.

MUTILATED AND ROASTED.

Farmer Jef Dierick, of Neerhespen, bears witness to the following acts of cruelty committed by German cavalry at Orsmael and Neerhespen on August 10, 11 and 12:—

An old man of the latter village had his arm sliced in three longitudinal cuts; he was then hanged head downwards and burned alive. Young girls and little children have been outraged at Orsmael, where several inhabitants suffered mutilations too horrible to describe. A Belgian soldier belonging to a battalion of cyclist carabiniers, who had been wounded and made prisoner, was hanged, whilst another, who was tending his comrade, was bound to a telegraph pole on the St. Trond road, and shot.

WOUNDED OFFICERS MURDERED.

On Wednesday, Aug. 12, after an engagement at Haelen, Commandant Van Dammé, so severely wounded that he was lying prone on his back, was finally murdered by German infantrymen firing their revolvers into his mouth.

On Monday, August 9, at Orsmael, the Germans picked up Commandant Knapen, very seriously wounded, propped him up against a tree, and shot him. Finally they hacked his corpse with swords.

DOCTORS AND AMBULANCES FIRED UPON.

In different places, notably at Hollogne-sur-Geer, Barchon, Pontisse, Haelen, and Zelck, German troops have fired on doctors, ambulance bearers, ambulances, and ambulance wagons carrying the Red Cross.

KNAVISH TRICKS WITH FLAGS.

At Boncelles a body of German troops marched into battle carrying a Belgian flag.

On Thursday, August 6, before a fort at Liege, German soldiers continued to fire on a party of Belgian soldiers (who were unarmed and had been surrounded while digging a trench) after these had hoisted the white flag.

On the same day, at Vottem, near the fort of Loncin, a group of German infantry hoisted the white flag. When Belgian soldiers approached to take them prisoners the Germans suddenly opened fire on them at close range.

FIENDISH SAVAGERY AT AERSCHOT.

Harrowing reports of German savagery at Aerschot have reached the Belgian Government at Antwerp from official local sources. Thus on Tuesday, August 18, the Belgian troops occupying a position in front of Aerschot received orders to retire without engaging the enemy. A small force was left behind to cover the retreat. This force resisted valiantly against overwhelming German forces, and inflicted serious losses on them. Meanwhile practically the whole civilian population of Aerschot, terrorised by the atrocities committed by the Germans in the neighbouring villages, had fled from the town.

Next day, Wednesday, August 19, German troops entered Aerschot without a shot having been fired from the town and without any resistance whatever having been made. The few inhabitants that remained had closed their doors and windows in compliance with the general orders issued by the Belgian Government. Nevertheless the Germans broke into the houses and told the inhabitants to quit.

CIVILIANS SHOT AND TOWN DESTROYED.

In one single street the first six male inhabitants who crossed their thresholds were seized and shot at once, under the very eyes of their wives and children.

The German troops then retired for the day, only to return in greater numbers on the next day, Thursday, August 20.

They then compelled the inhabitants to leave their houses, and marched them to a place 200 yards from the town. There, without more ado, they shot M. Thielemans, the burgomaster, his 15 year old son, the clerk of the local judicial board, and ten prominent citizens. They then set fire to the town and destroyed it.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS SHIELDS.

The following statement was made by Commandant Georges Gilson, of the 9th Infantry of the Line, now lying in hospital at Antwerp:—

I was told to cover the retreat of our troops in front of Aerschot. During the action fought there on Wednesday, August 19, between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, suddenly I saw on the high road, between the German and Belgian forces, which were fighting at close range, a group of four women, with babies in their arms, and two little girls clinging to their skirts. Our men stopped firing till the women got through our lines, but the German machine guns went on firing all the time, and one of the women was wounded in the arm. Those women could not have got through the neighbouring German lines and been on the high road unless with the consent of the enemy.

All the evidence and circumstances seem to point to the fact that those women had been deliberately pushed forward by the Germans to act as a shield for their advance guard, and in the hope that the Belgians would cease firing for fear of killing the women and children.

This statement was made and duly certified in the Antwerp hosiptal on August 22 by Commandant Gilson, in the presence of the Chevalier Ernst N. Bunswyck, Chief Secretary to the Belgian Minister of Justice, and M. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister to China.

Further German atrocities are continuously being brought to notice and made the subject of official and expert inquiry by the proper authorities.

(In publishing the above statements the only comment the Press Bureau can offer is that these atrocities appear to be committed in villages and throughout the countryside with the deliberate intention of terrorising the people, and so making it unnecessary to leave troops in occupation of small places, or to protect lines of communication. In large places, like Brussels, where the diplomatic representatives of neutral Powers are eye-witnesses, there appear to have been no excesses.)

LOYALTY OF A BHARATHA CHIEF.

On Saturday last, the Bharatha Chief Don Gabriel De Crewe M. S. Anathasius Motha Coreira Son and successor to the late Jathithalivamore of Tuticorin, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor of Madras at Ootacamund. After expressing his loyalty to the British Crown and placing at His Excellency's disposal his personal services and resources in the present crisis, the Chief intimated the desire of the Bharathas to become Volunteers and reminded His Excellency of the warlike capacities of the Bharathas as a community.

PROPOSED CEYLON CONTINGENT FOR THE FRONT.

It is stated that there is no likelihood of a contingent from Ceylon proceeding to the front. Individual members belonging to the various Volunteer units in the Island may take their chance and enlist in a home corps, but there is little or no possibility of a full contingent sailing, says a Ceylon contemporary.

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JOHN HAIG'S

WHISKY

No reduction in quality

No increase in price

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H. S. SMITH & Co.

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TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

WAR! WAR!!

OFFICERS AND MEN

PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT.

Nothing will be so acceptable to the old folks at home. The wife, the sister, he brother, the little ones, in fact to any one you love at home as

A PHOTO OF YOURSELF.

The god of war is abroad seeking his victims with a ruthless hand and of those who fight our country's battle many will never return.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

A visit to our studios will enable you to remedy that delay and we can give you a faithful and lasting portrait. Come to-day and book your appointment.

Special Prices to Military Clients.

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COX'S, BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIA'S LOYALTY

SEEKS

EXPRESSION.

Every country has its National Song, but India. At a moment when all races, creeds and communities dwelling within her borders are bursting with enthusiastic loyalty to the Empire, she finds herself without vocal and musical expression.

This want has been supplied by

A. C. COWEN'S

"Song of the Indian Empire,"

a stirring anthem which gives full vocal and musical expression to the patriotic feelings which at this moment animate us, all irrespective of race or creed. It appeals to the patriotism and voices the feelings of every British subject in India, and is a splendid piece of musical composition.

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